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## SENATOR CHARGES ROOSEVELT WITH UNLAWFUL ACTS

Culberson Says the President, in the Tennessee Coal Company Case, Has Exceeded His Authority.

### MOTION GOES OVER

He Asks Judiciary Committee to Take Up the Matter, But Clark Secures the Side-Tracking of Measure.

WASHINGTON—Senator Culberson of Texas, leader of the Senate minority, assailed President Roosevelt on the floor of the Senate today for his action in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company case.

He offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate and report whether the President was justified in refusing as he did the information requested.

Addressing the Senate, Mr. Culberson said that the message of the President showed that no action was taken by the department of justice "because the President took the matter in his own hands, as is not infrequently the case."

"The message shows," he continued, "that another lawless act has been committed by the chief executive."

He further disputed the President's declaration that the Senate has no right to "direct" a cabinet officer. He read from Cushing to demonstrate that Congress has full control over such officers.

"The President of the United States by his affirmative action has permitted the open violation of a law of Congress," he asserted.

Senator Culberson gave his reasons for introducing the resolution of inquiry. It was addressed to the attorney-general and not to the President. The answer was made by the President, and the attorney-general has not been permitted to reply. However, Senator Culberson said, he did not intend to be diverted from the main proposition.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Culberson asked immediate consideration of the resolution, but Senator Clark of Wyoming, chairman of the judiciary committee, objected and it went over.

## CAUSE OF FLIGHT OF YUAN SHI KAI

SAN FRANCISCO—Sai Cai Yat Bo, the leading Chinese daily here, today publishes a sensational story of the reasons which led to the dismissal of the Chinese grand councillor, Yuan Shi Kai.

A hitherto unpublished account is given of an attack by the present regent, Chun, on Prince Ching, a colleague of Yuan Shi Kai. The attack occurred in the imperial palace, where Chun attacked Ching, who fled through the palace and sought the protection of the late dowager Empress Tsi.

It now develops that since the death of the Empress, Chun has vainly sought Ching's withdrawal from the army and has succeeded in deposing Yuan Shi Kai by promising the Progressive party the coveted appointments.

This accounts for the restoration to power of the son of Chun Huen as viceroy of the Chi Li province. This official was deposed some months ago by the Empress as a Progressive.

Prince Ching is the father of Prince Tsai Fu, now in the United States with special ambassador Tang Shaoyi.

## GREAT INTEREST IN CHILD UPLIFT

WASHINGTON—The Child Uplift Congress, which, according to the proposal of President Roosevelt, is to be held here Jan. 25 and 26 promises to be of world-wide importance.

The White House is being flooded with applications for invitations. It is wholly a question now of limiting the conference to a working organization. The arrangements provide for an address in the East room of the White House by the President and responses by Judge Lindsay of Denver, Jacob Riis of New York, or some other equally notable student of sociology.

## COURT DECISION PROTECTS WIFE

An important decision relating to assignment of wages was handed down by the full bench of the supreme court today in the suit of the Mutual Loan Company vs. George J. Martell, holding that the newly-enacted statute, chapter 603 of the acts of 1908, requiring the written acceptance of the employer and the wife of the employee and also the recording of the assignment, was constitutional. Judgment for the defendant is sustained.

### ACQUITTED IN ERB CASE.

MEDIA, Pa.—Mrs. J. Clayton Erb and her sister, Mrs. Katherine Beisel, were acquitted today of the charge of murdering the former's husband, a Philadelphia politician, at their country home, Red Gables, near this city, last October.

## REGULATION IS NEEDED BY LODGING HOUSES OF BOSTON

Report of Body to Mayor Hibbard Today Recommends Plan for Protection of Young Men and Women—A Permanent Municipal Guard Is Advised.

The commission for the investigation of the lodging house conditions in Boston made its report at noon today to Mayor Hibbard. The report points out what in the minds of the commissioners will secure better health and morals in these houses.

The report says that one of the evils of the lodging house is the fact that a certain class of agents lease tenements with seeming good tenants who in a few weeks leave. This results in the landlords taking whatever tenants they can get who will pay, and tends to perpetuate the evils.

The report points out the importance of the problem in the fact that the larger proportion of the lodgers are young men and women, who come mostly from country towns to engage in various occupations in the city. It says further:

"A large and interesting class of lodgers in Boston consists of students. Boston is the largest educational center in the country. Some 10,000 young people come here every year to complete their education; the number present in the city at a given time is from 20,000 to 25,000. The dozen or more large educational institutions in the city furnish dormitories for only a small part of these. So that the lodging houses of Boston are to a great extent practically college dormitories."

The lodger, in short, represents Young America coming up to the city to get its education or to seek its fortune. What is the lodging house doing for these young people? What effect is it having on them? Is its influence for better or for worse, and if the latter, can it be improved, and in what way?"

The question, says the report, is not whether there are evils, but whether the houses as they now exist are a cause of evil; no general accusation has been made, all that has been said is that certain evils are sufficiently prevalent among them as to call for public action. On the question of health the commission asked the board of health to make an investigation of certain blocks, which it did.

"From the data thus obtained," says the report, "it appears that although the sanitary condition of the majority of the lodging houses is good, that of a considerable minority leaves much to be desired. In those blocks classed as good or fair, also, there are many instances of defective drains or cesspools and some of dark halls or dirty cellars. The sanitary arrangements are often insufficient. There are many cases of 15 or 20 persons to one bathroom and one case of 23 persons. The commission has received testimony of the presence of vermin in some of the lodging houses."

"The board of health's investigation also shows that the rule seems to be to use wooden barrels for ashes, that fire escapes are the exception, and that the scuttle in the roof is available in only about half the houses examined."

The remedy for this is not so much the need of legislation as it is that a sufficient appropriation be made to the board of health to enable it to fully comply with the existing laws. The report says further that "lodging house" needs to be better defined, and also that the board of health should have as a duty that of looking into the existence of social evil and taking such measures

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## NEWBERRY GETS YANKEE REPORT

WASHINGTON—The report of the court-martial in the case of Commander Charles C. Marsh was received at the navy department today. It will be promptly reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Newberry and the President. Commander Marsh was tried at the Boston navy yard last week on charges growing out of the grounding of his ship, the cruiser Yankee, in Buzzards bay last fall.

## SEEK SITE FOR SHOE FACTORY

EAST BRIDGEWATER—Citizens of Brockton, who are forming a new company for the manufacture of shoes, have negotiated with George W. Folsom of Bridgewater for the purchase or lease of the tract of land here consisting of 20 acres east of the railroad station.

This company has made no definite arrangements with Mr. Folsom and is not yet organized. The company is a new concern.

### LEWIS AGAIN LEADS MINERS.

INDIANAPOLIS—Thomas L. Lewis has been reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America over John H. Walker of Illinois. The figures will not be made public until the convention meets here Jan. 19.

## FRANKLIN TYPOS ELECT TONIGHT

The Franklin Typographical Society will hold its annual meeting at the society's building, 121 Chandler street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Annual reports will be read, after which officers for 1909 will be elected. The following nominations have been made: President, Charles Ashton; vice-president, Albert W. Finlay; secretary, Patrick J. Guerin; treasurer, Leonard Raymond.

The treasurer's report for 1908 shows that the permanent fund amounts to \$8684.74 and the standing funds total \$22,582.55.

## LIGHT FRANCHISE ASKED IN AVON

AVON, Mass.—The selectmen gave a hearing Wednesday evening on the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brockton to erect poles and wires on East Main street and High street. The company stated that they were to furnish the shoeshop with power and lights if it could obtain the franchise. The company says it will place street lights on both East Main and High streets free of charge until the annual town meeting in March, when the town would take some action in regard to lights.

## U. S. AMBASSADOR OFF FOR MESSINA ON MERCY ERRAND

Griscom Takes Fifty Thousand Dollars and Hopes to Have Hospital Ready When Fleet Arrives.

ROME—Ambassador Griscom started for Messina today. He took with him \$50,000 of his own funds. The ambassador hopes to have all arrangements made for the distribution of supplies sent by American agencies, and a field hospital established by the time the four American battleships arrive Saturday.

Naval attache Bernadon will be put in charge of the actual work.

The \$50,000 which Mr. Griscom has advanced will be repaid to him out of the American contributions, as was the \$50,000 which he advanced to fit out the Bayern. The ultimate cost of the Bayern's trip will be close to \$100,000. Supplies for the ship alone have cost \$78,000 and the cost of maintaining the vessel for the two weeks for which it was chartered will be more than \$10,000 a day. The Bayern sailed from Civita Vecchia at noon today, flying the Italian Red Cross flag.

An auxiliary committee of American women has been formed to administer a portion of the funds reaching the American committee here for the relief of the great distress among refugees from the earthquake zone.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, the wife of the American ambassador, presides over the committee, which is composed of Mrs. Winthrop Chanler of New York, Mrs. Nelson Gay of Boston and Mrs. Maude Elliott of Boston. The auxiliary committee has already begun work.

## Six Thousand Dollars Added to Bay State Fund

The Massachusetts Italian relief fund has been increased about \$6000 within the last 24 hours, as reported by Lee Higginson & Co., treasurers. The total

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## LANDIS REFUSES TO HEAR RETRIAL

CHICAGO—The distinction of hearing the retrial of the Standard Oil case in which Judge Landis' fine of \$29,240,000 went to pieces in the United States appellate and supreme courts has gone begging.

U. S. District Attorney Sims went before Judge Landis and announced that he would like to begin a new hearing of the case on Monday. Judge Landis answered that, in view of his convictions in the case, he did not care to sit again in the case.

"But," continued the court, "I'll ask Judge Bethea about it; maybe he will take it."

Judge S. N. Bethea pleaded connection with the matter before Judge Landis, and asked to be excused.

"Well," said Judge Landis, "Judge Anderson is coming here to try a case for me soon. Wait till he arrives and we'll see what can be done."

Attorney Miller announced that the Standard Oil Company would not try to postpone a retrial, but that he would have to consult with his associates.

## WOMAN SCARES AWAY ROBBERS

WAKEFIELD—More than \$500 worth of solid silverware was taken by burglars who entered the home of Henry R. Arnold on Summit avenue, Wakefield, early this morning, and they were prevented from securing even a greater amount by the pluck of Mrs. Arnold, who, being awakened by one of the men, called to her husband and then chased the stranger down stairs and out of the house. That they were professionals is quite evident, as they carefully took the solid silver and left the plated ware.

## PLANS A GENERAL STAFF FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON—It is reported that President Roosevelt will soon appoint a commission of civilian and naval experts to draw up a plan for the reorganization of the navy on the idea of the general staff system prevailing in the British navy.

This presages an elimination or subordination of the bureau system. Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy, will probably be chairman.

### MAINE INAUGURATES FERNALD.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Bert M. Fernald was inaugurated Governor of Maine today before a large concourse of people from all parts of the state, who filled the hall of the House of Representatives to overflowing.

Governor Fernald, who comes from Poland, succeeds William T. Cobb of Rockland, who had been the state's chief executive for four years.

## EBEN S. DRAPER TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AS GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS WHILE GUNS BOOM SALUTE ON BOSTON COMMON



GOV. EBEN S. DRAPER.

New Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Who Delivered His Message Today.

## FAVOR PRESIDENT SALARY INCREASE

Senate Committee Reports on the Bill Which Would Give Him, Vice-President and Speaker More.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on finance today made a favorable report on the bill to make the salary of the President of the United States \$100,000 a year and those of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House, \$20,000 a year.

The present law giving the President \$25,000 for traveling expenses is repealed, and if the salary of \$100,000 is granted by Congress it will include all extras.

Senator Bailey of Texas was the only Democrat of the committee who really opposed the proposed increase for the President. Senator Money of Mississippi and other Democrats objected to the proposed increase of the salaries of the Vice-President and speaker from \$12,000 to \$20,000, but in the end the committee adopted the measure without a vote.

If President-elect Taft and Vice-President-elect Sherman are to benefit by the change, it will have to take effect before March 4, because of the constitutional provision which prohibits a President from receiving an increase of salary during his term of office.

## WRECK INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY

The grand jury has begun the investigation of the serious accident on the N. Y. & H. railroad at the South Boston station, on the midland division, Nov. 28. Two trains were in a rear-end collision.

Thomas Whicher, the engineer of the Dorchester train that ran into the Braintree train, has been held in the South Boston court for the grand jury. There are 22 witnesses, including Medical Examiner William G. Macdonald and the police officers.

### BIG FIRE IN NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD—Damage of over \$20,000 is estimated today as the loss by fire which destroyed the soap factory of Thomas Herson & Company at the extreme north end of the city and which threatened for a time to spread to a church and dwelling houses nearby. The cause of the blaze is thought to have been spontaneous combustion. The loss is covered by insurance.

### DRAMATIC RACE FOR HOTEL MAN.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A true bill has been returned against Eli Duquet, proprietor of the Mountain House in New Ipswich. Duquet was arrested after a dramatic two-mile race between spirited spans driven by Duquet and the officers.

### FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY.

PARIS—An extradition treaty between France and the United States, Ambassador Henry White acting for this government, and M. Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs, for the French government, has been signed here.

### TO DEMAND MORE TRAINS.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—A committee of the board of trade has been appointed to wait upon the railroad officials, to insist on better railroad accommodations.

### ATTLEBORO SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

ATTLEBORO—A special town meeting has been called for Jan. 15, when the committee on sewerage will recommend the adoption of a sewerage system for Attleboro to cost \$200,000.

## BRIDGES NONE OF CITY'S AFFAIR

Corporation Counsel Says Call for Hearing on B. & M. Spans by War Department Does Not Include Boston.

Corporation Counsel Babson says the hearing called by the war department for Jan. 21 on the raising of the B. & M. bridges over the Charles river does not concern the city the way it reads.

"It was 13 years ago that the railroad obtained permission from the harbor and land commission of the commonwealth and subsequently from the United States war department to put a temporary passenger station where the North terminal now stands."

"It was supposed that the intention was to build a temporary station; what was built was a permanent one. There was not room on the land for a big station and the railroad, it was presumed, intended, when they put up their permanent structure to come up on the higher ground to the west and south toward Leverett street."

"They proceeded to drive piles and put their train shed over the water. All this was done on a 10-year permit. They were conditioned by that limit of time. They have exceeded that limit now by about three years."

"I do not know whether the war department is tired of delay or not, but the department, if convinced that navigation is impeded by the narrow draws and the low height of the bridges, has a right to try to get relief."

"I do not know if any change will have to be made in the Warren bridge. That was built by permission of the war department a long time ago. If changes are made by the railroad in the bridges they own or lease it is quite supposable that the Warren bridge would be required to conform to them and heavy expense incurred in making the changes."

## DOUBT AS TO USE OF U. S. S. RANGER

This disposition of U. S. S. Ranger, now at the Charlestown navy yard, which was sent to Boston ostensibly for the use of the Massachusetts nautical training school is in some doubt. It was stated that the navy department had notified the Governor that the ship was ready for the school and the commissioners of the school said they were not in a position to take over the ship until spring.

The navy department insisted that the ship be kept in commission and that the state immediately take her over. Arrangements were completed for the placing in commission of the Ranger.

Meantime, the board of survey reported that 100 days would be needed to make the necessary repairs on the Ranger before turning her over to the nautical school. The Ranger will be ready April 1.

## NAVY YARD WOULD BUILD BIG SHIP

With a view to fitting the Charlestown navy yard for undertaking the building of a good-sized battleship, one of the largest colliers or a small war vessel, Naval Constructor Elliot Snow has recommended to the chief of the bureau of construction and repair that an appropriation be obtained for erecting a great steel shiphouse and slip. While the cost is not made public, it is believed that it would be between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

Louis A. Frothingham Succeeds As the Lieutenant-Governor and Is Officially Proclaimed.

## FINE FLORAL SHOW

House and Senate Meet in Joint Session and Canvass Vote—Lower Branch Holds First Meeting of the Year.

The "Governor's salute" of 17 guns boomed on historic Boston Common today at noon, when the Hon. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale was proclaimed, at the State House, Governor of Massachusetts and commander of its military forces.

He is the 44th Governor of Massachusetts since the adoption of the constitution in 1780, and the ceremony had all the brilliancy of color and punctilious observance of traditional forms which distinguishes such an event in this state. In the chamber of the House of Representatives, escorted by his staff and the judges of the state courts, Governor Draper and Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham of Boston took the oaths of office as administered by President Treadway of the Senate.

Governor Draper's inaugural address was one of the shortest ever delivered in the history of Massachusetts. Its keynote was the necessity of economy in appropriations and the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth.

The ceremonies took place after the usual assembling of the two legislative branches in joint convention. There were present beside the justices of the supreme and superior courts, the members of the consular corps stationed in Boston, former governors, officers of the army and navy, members of the Legislature, heads of departments and invited guests.

Every detail had been carefully arranged by Capt. David T. Remington, sergeant-at-arms. Early in the day the district police in full uniform marched through the corridors and took their stations where they could hold back the crowds and admit only holders of invitations.

While the House chamber was well filled, there was not the crush that has been known in former years. Of the 900 invitations sent out, but 400 acceptances were received.

Senate and House met promptly in their respective chambers at 11 o'clock this morning and prayer was offered by the chaplains. In the Senate Senator Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell for the committee to which had been referred the returns of votes cast for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and state officers, read the certified record of the votes cast for each at the November election, as received from the Secretary of State and reported that Eben S. Draper had been elected Governor and Louis A. Frothingham Lieutenant-Governor.

The report was accepted and adopted later in concurrence in the House and a joint committee of 11—three senators and eight representatives—waited upon the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to inform them that they had been elected, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, and that the General Court would attend upon them in taking and subscribing the oaths required.

Upon the return of the committee with the information that Governor Draper and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham had signified their acceptance and that they would be ready to be qualified forthwith, a joint convention of the two branches was ordered, the Senate marching over to the House,

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The full text of Governor Draper's inaugural address will be found on page 6 of today's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## Weather Forecast

The cold wave is expected to last four or five days and to increase somewhat in intensity today and tonight. In the upper lake region and the Northwest the cold is felt most severely.

Duluth, Minn., holds the honor of being the coldest city in the United States, the minimum temperature in the past 24 hours being 26 degrees below zero.

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature, 17 degrees; sky, cloudy; wind, west, 10 miles an hour. High tide 12 m., midnight.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair, continued cold; light northwest winds. For Boston and vicinity: Fair, colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; light northwest winds; minimum temperature 8 to 12 degrees.

## The New Lieutenant-Governor



LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM,

Boston man who succeeds Governor Draper in second highest post in the gift of the Commonwealth.



## GOVERNOR LILLEY IN STRONG MESSAGE URGES FOREST LAW

Connecticut Executive in Inaugural Pleads Earnestly for Efforts to Conserve the State's Wooded Lands.

HARTFORD, Conn.—George L. Lilley has been inaugurated Governor of Connecticut. In his message to the Legislature he discussed a number of subjects of interest to the state, and laid special emphasis upon the necessity of a revision of the laws relating to the liability of employers for accidents to their servants.

In this connection he branded as absurd the present "fellow servant" law of the state, declaring it a relic of other days and quite unsuited to the needs of the present.

Of forestry, Governor Lilley said: "It was agreed by the representatives of the various New England forestry associations present at the Boston conference that the measures necessary for the development of forestry in Connecticut are:

"Prevention of forest fires; the creation of the state forests in the various wooded regions of the state and reform in forest taxation. The present fire warden service should be strengthened by co-operation of the railroads, the principal agents responsible for fires. We have now several small state forests which serve as examples of good forestry measures. The acquisition of large tracts by the state will not only be remunerative investments, but are the most practical means of interesting private owners. There should be a commission appointed to study the present method of taxing forest land with a view to suggesting legislation two years hence."

## PERSIAN SHAH MAY GIVE TERMS

Insurgents, Under Dictatorship of Samsan Khan, Pillaging and Defying the Authority of the Ruler.

TEHER, N.—Baktiari tribesmen are pillaging villages in the country around Isfahan and defying the authority of the Shah. The outbreak follows the dictatorship of Samsan Khan, the insurgent leader, who today is in complete control of Isfahan and practically of the entire province.

Despite the Shah's reiteration of his declaration against a constitution, it is believed that he is weakening and that the growth of the revolutionary movement will soon force him to grant the people's demands.

The Shah sent Samsan Khan an invitation to come to the palace for a conference, but the latter laughed at the ruse. The Shah has offered the governorship of Isfahan to Samsan to placate him, but the insurgent leader declares that nothing will suffice except the grant of a full constitution to the country.

## MILLIONS IN COAL FLOATED ON OHIO

PITTSBURG—Millions of dollars in Pittsburgh capital which has been tied up for many months on the Monongahela river coal fleet was thrown again into action here when the Ohio river raised sufficiently to permit the floating of heavy coal boats intended for points as far south as New Orleans. It is asserted that at midnight there were more than 15,000,000 bushels of coal on the upper Ohio making its way south, while before another 24 hours there will be as much more coal floating.

The first fleet passed out before dusk and before midnight at least 50 different boats were dropping down with the current. Forty miles below Pittsburgh the big tows will be consolidated into about one-third the present number and the tugboats will race back to Pittsburgh for more tows. It has been just 218 days since the last tow of coal passed out of Pittsburgh. In the meantime it has been hard work for the customers far down the river to keep their fuel piles up, and the southern coal fields, which have never been able to compete with Pittsburgh coal when the river was open, have gotten into the market, especially at New Orleans, and there is now serious doubt as to whether the Pittsburgh operators will ever be ready to reclaim their trade entire.

## POLICE HEAD FOR EMPIRE STATE?

ALBANY, N. Y.—It is reported that Senator John Raines will introduce a bill entitled "An Act to Create and Establish a Uniform Police System for Cities Throughout the State." It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a state police commission, with a salary of \$50,000 and a \$250,000 annual allowance for expenses.

### LYNN WINS TAX SUIT.

LYNN.—City Solicitor Wadleigh announced this morning that the superior court had handed down a decision supporting the finding for the city of Lynn made by Judge Resenden in the case of H. H. Rogers of Boston vs. Lynn. A few years ago Mr. Rogers bought two tax liens for which he paid \$10,000. Through a flaw in the title the property reverted to the original owners. Mr. Rogers brought suit against the city for the return of the \$10,000.

## U.S. AMBASSADOR OFF TO MESSINA

(Continued From Page One.)

amount subscribed up to Thursday afternoon was \$109,163.54. This amount includes \$133,860 from the Italian relief committee, through the acting Italian consul at Boston.

Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross, acknowledges over \$10,000 increase in subscriptions for the past day, the total sum now amounting to \$25,146.40. Among the late contributions were \$300 from the Berkshire division of the Red Cross, \$235.71 from the Hampden division, Red Cross, \$102 from the Brockton Italian relief fund, and \$100 each from President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot.

The fund raised by the New England Shoe and Leather Association this afternoon had reached \$2180.

## Fatalities Now Hundred And Fifty-two Thousand

ROME—Ten days have elapsed since the quake and it is still impossible to give more than a rough approximation of the fatalities which are now placed at 152,000 by government officials. Roughly speaking, the death list at Messina is placed at 100,000, at Reggio 25,000, Palermo 4500, Villa San Giovanni 3000, Palermo 3000, Scylla 2500, and Miletto 2000. The deaths in 48 other towns range from 800 down and are believed to total about 12,000.

## New York Gives Monster Quake Benefit Tonight

NEW YORK—The mass meeting to-night at Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the Italian earthquake sufferers will be one of the most notable philanthropic events ever held here. President McQuinn of the board of aldermen will preside.

Vice-President Fairbanks today accepted an invitation to attend and will reply to the speech of Ambassador Des Planches of Italy.

The prices of boxes opposite the speaker's platform have been raised from \$100 to \$250 and reservations are being liberally taken at these figures. Among those who have engaged boxes are August Belmont, Paul Morton, Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Gary, Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

Subscriptions received here so far amount to \$300,000. It is expected \$500,000 will raise before the fund is closed.

## Chinese Diplomat Praises Fund of U. S. Red Cross

WASHINGTON—Special Chinese Ambassador Tang Shao Yi today sent a personal contribution of \$500 to the American Red Cross for the Italian earthquake relief fund. In a note he said:

"As the American Red Cross is doing such efficient and humane work for the relief and comfort of the unfortunate earthquake sufferers in Italy, permit me the pleasure of sending you a check for \$500."

The total of \$38,415 was received from various branches of the society today. The states contributing: Massachusetts \$3500, Connecticut \$3372, Indiana \$1850, Rhode Island \$3000, Illinois \$15,693, Ohio \$10,000, California \$10,000. The total receipts of the society so far are \$325,000.

## Middlesex Woman's Club Aiding Quake Survivors

LOWELL—The Middlesex Woman's Club has called a special meeting for Jan. 11 to vote an appropriation from the club treasury for the relief of the earthquake victims in Italy and Sicily. The club has ordered a box placed in the club rooms to receive individual contributions.

A check for \$2000 has been forwarded to Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, treasurers of the state relief fund, from the fund being collected in this city.

## Harvard Students Give Money for Quake Fund

The student council at Harvard has voted to arrange for a collection in the university for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. The money will be turned over to Lee, Higginson & Co. The sub-committee of the council arranged for a collection in Memorial Dining Hall and Randall Dining Hall today. A collection was taken after Major Higginson's talk in the Union which yielded \$127.88.

## BOSTON WOMAN SAFE.

NAPLES.—The following Americans, reported as having been in Sicily at the time of the earthquake, are here, safe: Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Patrie, Philadelphia; N. J., General Hall and party of six, Portland, Me., Miss A. L. Blackstone, Boston, Mass.

### TOKIO AIDS RELIEF FUND.

TOKIO—At a meeting of prominent men of the empire 81,000 yen (\$40,500) was pledged for the relief of the Italian victims.

HOME FOR QUAKE ORPHANS. ROMÉ—Dowager Queen Margherita is to give \$200,000 to endow an orphanage for 100 children who lost their parents through the earthquake.

SHOCKS IN SWITZERLAND. BERNE, Switzerland—Several earth shocks have been felt at Zermatt.

## "ECONOMY" IS THE KEYNOTE OF TODAY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO LEGISLATURE DELIVERED BY GOV. EBEN S. DRAPER

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headed by Captain Remington, sergeant-at-arms.

The sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace, led the way from the executive chamber to the House of Representatives. Governor Draper and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, following, attended by Adjutant General Brigham and the Governor's staff of 1908 in glittering panoply, and behind them the long retinue of distinguished notables and guests. The supreme court judges were led by Chief Justice Knowlton, preceded by the high sheriffs of Suffolk with belted sword and the superior court was led by Chief Justice Aiken.

Next came Mayor Hibbard of Boston, and holders of high political offices.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect having been announced in honor-tones the entire company stood until Governor Draper was seated. The picture was a striking one to which superb roses added their grace and fragrance. All being seated, in the presence of the two Houses before the president of the Senate, the oaths and affirmations of office were then administered to, and subscribed and the proclamation thereof made by the secretary of the commonwealth, Col. William M. Olin.

The salute was then fired by a platoon of Field Battery A on the Common to announce the new Governor, and Secretary Olin called upon all those present to take heed and govern themselves accordingly.

Governor Draper then read his message.

## Four Hundred Guests Witness the Inauguration

The 400 guests of the Governor's inauguration filled the House galleries and presented a notable spectacle.

Mrs. Eben S. Draper was attended by Major Philip S. Sears and Captain E. Dwight Fullerton of the Governor's staff.

With her was Miss Dorothy Draper, Mrs. Bristow and Mrs. William F. Bristow.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. George A. Draper, Miss Helen Draper, Mrs. Claire H. Draper, Mrs. E. L. Osgood, Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham, Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Ames, Mrs. Charles E. Guild, Mrs. H. C. Ernst, Miss Johnson, Mrs. E. D. Bancroft, Mrs. Anna N. Bancroft.

Mrs. George H. Doty, Miss Doty, Mrs. Charles S. Groves, Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Miss Solier, Mrs. W. D. Solier, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Mrs. Hugh Whitney, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. B. W. Munroe, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Mrs. John A. L. Blake, Mrs. John A. Aiken, Mrs. W. Caleb Loring, Miss Annie E. Glidden, Miss Thayer, Miss Floretta Vining.

Mrs. James G. White, Mrs. William B. Emery, Mrs. Daniel H. Morgan, Mrs. E. C. Benton, Mrs. A. S. Aspley, Mrs. W. P. Winsor, Mrs. F. E. Colburn, Mrs. Frank L. Dean, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. George H. Lyman, Mrs. Charles B. Barnes Jr., Mrs. Henry E. Turner, Mrs. Dana Malone, Mrs. Albion F. Bemis, Mrs. Seward W. Jones, Mrs. Edward P. Barry, Mrs. C. O. Brightman, Mrs. Samuel Cole, Mrs. A. S. Bigelow, Mrs. Thomas Russell, Mrs. Robert Grant, Mrs. James J. Storror, Mrs. A. K. Sprague, Mrs. Paul Thordike, Mrs. P. S. Watson, Mrs. Frank J. Dutcher, Miss Jane Taylor.

Mrs. A. H. Goetting, Mrs. William H. Brigham, Mrs. William C. Capelle, Mrs. Ira Vaughn, Mrs. Philip S. Sears, Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, Mrs. Guy Murchie, Mrs. Howard W. Barcken, Mrs. C. M. Day, Mrs. E. S. Champlin, Mrs. W. F. Flanders, Mrs. Thomas B. Beal, Miss Marion Brazier.

Of municipal chief magistrates there were besides Mayor Hibbard of Boston, Mayor Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge, Mayor John M. Wood of Somerville, Mayor Henry Parsons of Marlboro, Mayor George Lewis Richards of Malden. But two of Massachusetts' living ex-

Governors were present, John Q. A. Brackett and John L. Bates. John D. Long, the "dean" of the past Governors, was detained by previous engagement and ex-Governor William L. Douglas is South.

Among military guests attending the Governor were Colonel Robert Patterson, U. S. A., commanding the defenses of Boston, Rear Admiral Swift, commandant of Boston navy yard.

## Liquor Law Petitions Are Filed in the House

Speaker Walker called the House to order at promptly 11 o'clock. Floral gifts to members of the House were very much in evidence, the desk of Speaker Walker being adorned with a beautiful basket of pinks, the gift of Sergeant-at-Arms Remington.

The following petitions have been filed with the clerk of the House.

Of Joseph E. Wall, for legislation to abolish sixth class licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of Thomas P. Matthews, for legislation to provide for local option in license cities on the question of limiting the number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of Hobart Raymond and others for the repeal or amendment of the hunters' license law.

## Members of the Executive Council Take Seats Today

There were just 10 officials inducted into office at the State House today, including the new Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. The others were the eight councillors, Charles O. Brightman of New Bedford, Albion F. Bemis of Brookline, Edward P. Barry of South Boston, Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, Samuel Cole of Beverly, Seward W. Jones of Newton, J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg and August H. Goetting of Springfield.

## House and Senate Committees

House—Hodskins of Springfield, Var-num of Lowell, Cormack of Lynn, Barnes of Waltham, Eben of Salem, Holmgren of Worcester, Smith of Greenfield, Pennington of Cambridge, Arnold of Abington, Meehan of Lowell and Riley of Malden.

METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS. Senate—Crosby of Middlesex, Fisk of Suffolk, Parker of Suffolk and Harvey of Middlesex.

House—Cushing of Boston, Nichols of Boston, Keene of Somerville, Brown of Medford, Mansfield of Lynn, Curtis of Hingham, Rousmaniere of Boston, Thomas of Quincy, Lomasney of Boston, Callahan of Boston and Brickley of Boston.

PUBLIC LIGHTING. Senate—Hultman of Norfolk, Salter of Essex, Abbott of Suffolk and Rockwood of Norfolk.

House—Underhill of Somerville, Hobson of Palmer, Eastman of Milford, Pollock of Salem, Wallis of Beverly, Lovett of Boston, Fairbanks of Natick, Tolman of Gloucester, Holden of Stoneham, Burns of Plymouth and Tytus of Tyringham.

RAILROADS. Senate—Morse of Essex, Potter of Worcester, Tuttle of Berkshire and Mahoney of Hampden.

House—Washburn of Worcester, Garcelon of Newton, Madsen of Holyoke, Hardy of Fitchburg, Wolcott of Milton, Bayley of Lexington, Paige of Southbridge, Whitney of Leominster, Haigis of Montague, Carmody of Worcester and Scully of Springfield.

INSURANCE. Senate—Keith of Cape, Spalding of Middlesex, Dickinson of Hampden and O'Connor of Suffolk.

House—Holt of Springfield, Hammarstrom of Worcester, Carleton of Chelsea, Kittredge of Lowell, Montague of Boston, Bates of Boston, Holbrook of Stoughton, Barlow of Lowell, J. F. McCarthy of Boston, Driscoll of Boston and Good of Boston.

CITIES. Senate—Messrs. Dickinson of Hampden, Stevens of Middlesex, Burnham of Suffolk and Dixon of Suffolk.

House—Messrs. Stevens of Cambridge, Denny of Worcester, Doyle of New Bedford, Vaughn of Somerville, Pierce of Boston, Moore of Fall River, Davol of Taunton, Warner of Boston, Foote of Pittsfield, Graham of Lawrence and Quigley of Holyoke.

LIQUOR LAW. Senate—Fisk of Suffolk, Harvey of Middlesex and Teeling of Suffolk.

House—Cutting of Weston, Morse of Haverhill, Doyle of New Bedford, Barnes of Waltham, Waugh of Somerville, Washburn of Worcester, Hogan of Cambridge and Grady of Boston.

STREET RAILWAYS. Senate—Grimes of Middlesex, Abbott of Suffolk, Greenwood of Worcester and Keith of Plymouth.

House—Weeks of Everett, Meyers of Cambridge, McCann of Lynn, Robinson of Chelsea, Cook of Fitchburg, Lane of Foxboro, Hewitt of Boston, Adams of Agawam, Converse of Newton, Parks of Fall River and Curtiss of Sheffield.

TAXATION. Senate—Tuttle of Berkshire, Hultman of Norfolk, Bunting of Essex and Doyle of Suffolk.

House—Mildram of Boston, Blanchard of Somerville, Fogg of Newburyport, Moseley of Needham, Dow of Boston, Wood of Cambridge, Emerson of Boston, Atkins of Everett, Doane of Middleboro, Fay of Boston and Reidy of Boston.

## LODGING HOUSES NEED REGULATION

(Continued From Page One.)

to suppress it as the protection of the health of the community may require. The moral question is also a serious one upon which the lodging house keepers and the committee are much divided.

"There is no doubt that serious evils of the sort testified to do exist. There are many temporary unions among lodgers, sometimes ending in marriage, but more often, so far as the testimony received by the commission goes, in separation and the ruins of the woman's life. There are also unions of an even more temporary nature; but how far these latter are the results of lodging house life is more problematical.

"In conclusion, the commission is convinced that in this matter serious evils do exist, and that the absence of the parlor is one of the causes of them."

There is also the question of moral contagion in these houses. In many cases moral and immoral individuals are thrown together, says the report, and the power of example is strong. As the report says, about one-half the land-ladies are absolutely dependent on letting their rooms and the temptation is not to see too much.

To require a public parlor by law has several objections, the commission finds. A parlor provided to satisfy the law would hardly meet the needs, beside being a financial impossibility to many of the landladies. It would also mean the throwing of the young people together, some of whom would not be desirable company. The commission on the whole favors a public parlor, but not until a wider knowledge is gained by the enforcement of the present law by the board of health.

"It is not a question of compelling the lodger to use a parlor, but of ceasing, through the absence of a parlor, to compel the young woman to receive callers in her room on penalty of social isolation."

A remedy that has been suggested is that of licensing. This has several objections, says the report. It would in a sense invade the home, create a possibility of graft and allow private legislation, which is a more serious objection, as there would be hearings without the interest of the parties properly safeguarded.

The greatest difficulty would be that it would involve the community in a war of extermination of the so-called social evil, resulting in bitter feelings and charges of injustice. In its favor may be said it would gradually weed out the evil, through exercising a moral influence, as well as legal authority.

The commission does not favor it at present largely on account of the last objection, as it says, "on the other hand, past experience in many cities seems to show that the closing of the thoroughly bad houses would, in the absence of a public intention to root out the social evil more determined than at present exists, be apt to result simply in driving it into apartment houses and other places where, for the very reasons already enumerated as applying to the lodging houses, it would have a greater opportunity for evil than it now possesses."

A private registry of desirable lodging houses would be of benefit, says the report, and also a registry kept by each landlady.

The report favors the following criminal legislation.

"No persons shall act, or agree to act, a room in a lodging house, or being a keeper of a lodging house, or the servant or agent of such, shall permit or agree to permit such a room to be occupied, with the consent or understanding, expressed or implied, that such room may be used for purposes of prostitution or assignation."

"No person shall act, or agree to act, as an agent for prostitution or assignation, or shall make or agree to make any agreement or arrangement for, or shall in any way promote the same."

The lodging house commission is composed of Joseph Lee, chairman; Alexander I. Peckham, secretary; Isaac Heller, Maud M. Rockwell and Mary Josephine Bleakie.

## FIFTH OF TOILERS LIVE IN SUBURBS

Twenty-Nine Places Claim Twenty-One Per Cent and in Five Sixty-Four Per Cent Work in Boston.

In the report of the municipal statistics department touching on the Metropolitan district, it is shown that 64 per cent of the working population of Somerville, Malden, Everett, Winthrop and Revere have their business connections in Boston and are termed "night time" residents of the places where they have their homes.

Of 335,185 persons working in Boston 73,021, or 21.79 per cent, resided in the metropolitan district outside of Boston; 50,508, or 16.86 per cent, in 12 cities, and 16,313, or 4.93 per cent, in 17 towns.

Outside of the Metropolitan district, but within 15 miles of the State House, in the city of Salem and the towns of Bedford, Braintree, Burlington, Canton, Cohasset, Dover, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lincoln, Lynnfield, Marblehead, North Reading, Norwood, Peabody, Randolph, Reading, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth and Wilmington, having an aggregate population of 126,002, there were 53,453 persons engaged in gainful pursuits, of whom 4488, or 8.39 per cent, worked in Boston; 40,207, or 75.22 per cent, worked in their place of residence, and 8761, or 16.39 per cent, worked elsewhere.

## WELCOME QUINBY IN GRANITE STATE AS NEW GOVERNOR

Treats Smartly in Message of Liquor Legislation and Taxation of Public Service Corporations.

CONCORD, N. H.—Liquor legislation and the problem of taxation of public service corporations were the burden of the inaugural message of Henry R. Quinby, who was today inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire with all the old-time ceremony of the Granite State. It was one of the most brilliant in the state's history.

Of prohibitory legislation, Governor Quinby's inaugural address said in part:

"In practice, the judgment of the Legislature has been taken as final in all matters pertaining to legislation which governs the liquor traffic, and if it is your opinion that the law of 1903 shall be stricken from the statute books I will complete your action with executive approval."

"If, however, you find no reason for making a change in the existing fundamental policy of the state in dealing with this matter, I earnestly recommend that, in considering changes in the law, such changes shall constantly be directed toward restricting to its minimum the use of intoxicants, and that you will not fail to provide every possible legal safeguard for the protection of those communities which vote no license."

Taxation of public service corporations was thus referred to by Governor Quinby: "I especially commend to you the levying of taxation upon public service corporations at the average rate of taxation existing throughout the state, computed exclusive of the taxes upon the capital of insurance companies and the deposits in savings banks; and I trust that a law embodying this principle will soon be presented to me."

"Direct taxation is an abhorrent method of securing public revenue, yet in New Hampshire, the state, the county and the local community, be it city, town or precinct, thus levies upon every citizen."

"The entire trend of modern taxation systems in all commonwealths is in the direction of the absolute elimination of the direct state tax; and in the tax commission's report you will find a recommendation to that end, and I would be glad to see the result attained."

### POSTPONE OHIO INAUGURATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The inauguration of Charles S. Deneen as Governor of Illinois, which was to have taken place next Monday, was indefinitely postponed today, when the House of General Assembly got into a deadlock over the proposition of the Democrats to contest the Governor's election. The Senate refused at noon to go into joint session to canvass the vote cast at the last election. No legislation is possible until the vote has been canvassed.

### BROAD STREET HAS BLAZE.

Damage estimated at \$1000 was caused by a fire on the top floor of the six-story brick building at 78 and 80 Broad street, about 9 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the machine room. The building is occupied by a printing office, a chemical laboratory and several tea and coffee firms.

### LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ont.—Local option was an issue at the elections which took place in the municipalities of Ontario and of 21 places where local option has been in force 20 voted to sustain it. In 56 places, which voted for the first time on local option, 40 voted in favor and 7 against.

### INDUCEMENT TO SHOE FIRM.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Board of Trade of the Commercial Club, to secure the L. L. White Co. shoe firm of Brockton coming here, has decided on a thorough canvass of the town for subscriptions. The town will be divided into districts and sub-committees will solicit in each section.

### PACIFIC FLEET ENTERTAINED.

TALCAHUANO, Chili.—The officers and men of the United States Pacific cruiser fleet, in port here, are being entertained with balls, dinners and amusements every day of their stay.

By LEONARD & CO., Boston  
40-48 Bromfield Street.

Every Day This Week at 3

Direct Consignment of Finest

Persian Rugs

AND Carpets

By Order of

DONCHIAN BROTHERS of New York

Distributors of Only High Grades

800 Carefully Selected Pieces

Selected during the past season in the Orient by Mr. JOHN B. DONCHIAN and considered the most important collection he has ever shown in Boston. Every piece cleaned, stretched and guaranteed perfect.

ON EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUE.



# Leading Events in Athletic World—Athletes are Reinstated

## JULY IS SELECTED FOR NEXT GLIDDEN AUTOMOBILE TOUR

Several Entries Already Received, With Prospects of Having Largest List Ever Nominated.

### PLACE NOT NAMED

NEW YORK—Chairman F. B. Hower of the contest committee of the American Automobile Association has announced that he was ready to receive entries for the sixth annual reliability contest of the A. A. A., which includes the Glidden and Hower trophies.

According to the entry blank, the contest will start in the week of July 5. An entry, fee of \$20 will be charged for cars entered prior to May 15, and \$300 thereafter until June 15, when the entries will close.

It has been decided that an entrant must state in the blank whether his machine is a touring car, miniature tonneau, double runabout, and must also state if the car is entered for the trophy certificate or in the non-contestant class. An inventory of all parts carried and a price list of them must also be furnished.

No starting place has as yet been named, but the run will end at Denver. A number of states are desirous of having it go over their territory, especially Kentucky. It is generally believed that the start will be made either from Detroit or Chicago.

No team contest will be held this year. Instead, the trophy will be won by some individual car—that is, if there are not half a dozen or more with clean scores when the run is ended. For several days the rules have been under consideration by some of the manufacturers, and they have been well threshed out.

A novel feature for the 1909 tour is being talked. It is proposed to have a train of cars travel along so that where there are no hotel accommodations the tourists may sleep in the pullmans. It is thought that this would prevent a repetition of Jackman, Me., where tents were provided, three in a tent at \$5 per occupant.

Mr. Hower expects to get a lot of cars entered this year, or he would not close the entries so early. Last year they did not close until just before the tour started, and then there was a small list. However, by going through the West and with a change in rules, it is expected that there will be more cars in it this summer.

### WILLIAMS GETS DOWD AS COACH.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—T. W. Dowd of Holyoke has been appointed coach of the Williams University baseball squad.

## WESTERN DESERT SOIL REDEEMED BY IRRIGATION PLAN

Thirty-one Enterprises Have Been in Progress, Nine Are Entirely Completed and Ten More Than Half Done.

### MONEY FROM SALE

WASHINGTON—The work of the reclamation service, which since June 30, 1903, has been engaged in constructing irrigation reservoirs and canals upon the arid sections of the West, has now reached a point where results can be enumerated without boasting. Thirty-one different enterprises have been in progress, of which nine are entirely completed and 10 more are more than half done.

According to Secretary Garfield's annual report, 978,365 acres of land are already under ditches and 353,050 acres are already irrigated by 2380 miles of canals. There have been 47,038,620 cubic yards of earth excavated and more than five million cubic yards of rock. Three hundred and seventy-four miles of rock have been built, 82,279 feet of tunnels and reservoirs have been constructed with a total capacity of 379,100 acre-feet of water. The cost of the land purchased to carry out these enterprises has been \$1,612,641.

The total area that will be redeemed when the entire 31 enterprises are completed will be 2,292,356 acres and the estimated cost will be \$89,431,500, of which \$42,091,000 has already been expended.

This money has not come from the public treasury, but has been derived from the sale of public lands, and under the provisions of the law every dollar will be eventually repaid by the sale of the irrigated land at an appraised value covering the cost of the work. As fast as one of these enterprises is completed the land is sold by the government at a price equivalent to the

## PRICES FIXED FOR NEXT SERIES

National Commission Approves Agreement Made With Minor Leagues—No New Trades.

CINCINNATI, O.—The national commission has ratified the agreement entered into by the National Association, American Association, and Eastern League, which gives these bodies and the Pacific Coast League a special classification, their own board of arbitration and the right to appeal all disputes to the national commission if they desire, and the right to draft players from the Southern and Western leagues.

They also fixed the price of admission to the world's championship games at a minimum price of 50 cents and a maximum of \$2.

President Dovey of the Boston Nationals and Manager Bowerman have gone home. Nothing more was done in the trade line, as Dovey refused to part with Dahlen for \$1500 and Ebbetts would not give up Hummel.

The National Association of minor leagues agreed to follow in the footsteps of the class AA clubs and allow the commission to settle the differences between the two factions regarding the territorial rights of the Eastern League and the American Association. As soon as this conclusion was reached every difference that existed when the conference began on Monday had passed away, and the complete report of the commission will be issued within the next few days.

The next commission meeting was set for Feb. 16 at Chicago. At that time both the National and the American leagues will also meet in that city.

### Basketball Results

Columbia 52, Princeton 10.  
Dorchester H. 39, English H. 16.  
Melrose H. 32, Reading 17.  
Milton H. 56, Randolph 5.  
Newton Y. M. C. A. 50, Wellesley 10.  
Wellesley H. 15, Medford 8.  
Rock Ridge 40, Hyde Park H. 13.  
Brookton Y. M. C. A. 28, Somerville 9.  
St. Johnsbury 21, E. B. A. 12.  
S. H. High 18, West Roxbury 13.  
Lowell Textile 36, Fall River 20.

### Bowling Results

NEWTON LEAGUE.  
1 2 3 Totals  
Maugus..... 852 959 843 2655  
Newton Boat..... 773 741 802 2316  
Hunnewell..... 941 834 887 2662  
Neighborhood..... 927 921 821 2669  
Allston Golf..... 833 901 852 2586  
North Gate..... 850 857 782 2489

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.  
1 2 3 Totals  
Arlington Boat..... 445 451 476 1372  
Winthrop Y. C..... 438 446 442 1326

INTERSUBURBAN LEAGUE.  
1 2 3 Totals  
Newtowne..... 469 428 512 1409  
900th A. A..... 439 442 436 1311

actual expenditure, and when the entire tract is disposed of the irrigation work and everything that appertains thereto are turned over to an organization of the landholders to be managed by a committee of their own selection for their own profit.

In other words the government advances the money, does the work and collects in annual instalments the amount of the cost from the future owners of the land that is to be irrigated. The money collected goes into a perpetual fund to be used in irrigating other lands, and this progressive method will continue until the entire desert, or so much of it as can be reached by water, is reclaimed to and under cultivation.

The construction work has been carried on by contract under the supervision of Dr. E. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation bureau of the interior department. No such extensive work has ever been undertaken by any government before. The British authorities in India have been carrying on several large projects of this kind for many years, but they are comparatively small and inexpensive when considered beside the great reclamation works of the United States.

## EXPECTS A CUT IN DUTY ON STEEL

WASHINGTON—Representative C. B. Randall of Texas, a Democratic member of the ways and means committee, predicts that the duties on steel, iron and iron manufactures will positively be the subjects of "great reductions."

Mr. Randall's only qualification to his prediction was that the coming changes in the schedules will suit the convenience of the manufacturers and will not increase the revenues of the government nor give relief to the people.

"Duties no longer of use to the trusts will be removed," said Mr. Randall. "The power to tax importations," he went on, "has been so abused that the tariff of collecting revenues by the system has become the most expensive plan ever devised. It costs at least \$5 to get \$1 into the treasury."

### RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK.

ODESSA—Thirty-four of the crew of a Russian steamer *Sviatoslav* were drowned when that vessel was sunk in collision with the Greek steamer *Voisard* near Novorossiysk.

## BEST ATHLETES WILL COMPETE

Institute of Technology Holds Annual Indoor Meet Tomorrow Night for College Championship.

The big event of the winter season at Technology is the indoor meet, which will be held tomorrow night in the gymnasium on Garrison street. In this meet the winners of each event receive the insignia of the athletic association and all point winners their class numerals. Last year the junior class won the meet and also was successful in the fall handicaps this year. This class will doubtless prove a hard proposition for the other classes this year.

Of the individuals G. B. Cummings, '10, looks to be the most promising candidate for individual honors, as he was started from the scratch in all the events he entered and won points in all, although in several cases very heavily handicapped. Cummings should have an easy time in the 440 and hurdles and should also win points in the shorter dashes.

As yet nothing definite can be learned about the freshmen. The strongest part of their squad is the distance division. They have some remarkable cross country men and if they are able to run indoors will capture some of the honors. Benson and E. E. Ferry are their best men.

For the 35-yard dash the sophomores are the favorites. Last year this event was very closely contested. The sophomores have W. J. Seligman and D. R. Stevens to rely upon, both point winners last year. Probably the main honors in this event will be carried off by Captain Gram.

The half-mile should prove spectacular with White, Tech's Irish runner, and Salisbury, formerly of Hill School, the stars. The chances are that these rivals will break the record for the event.

Track work at Technology this year is under the management of Karl D. Fernstrom, who is one of the best hurdlers and dash men that Technology has ever had.

## PRESCOTT NAMED TO BE MANAGER

The Harvard athletic committee has approved the appointment of W. P. Prescott, '12, and M. Bowditch, '12, as manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the freshman hockey team. The following schedules of the freshman and second basketball teams have also been approved:

Freshman basketball: Jan. 16, M. I. T. 1911 at Cambridge; Jan. 23, Tufts 1912 at Cambridge; Feb. 10, Brown 1912 at Cambridge; Feb. 17, Andover at Andover; Feb. 20, Yale 1912 at Cambridge.

Second basketball: Jan. 8, Boston University at Cambridge; Jan. 12, M. I. T. second at Cambridge; Jan. 20, Tufts second at Cambridge; Feb. 10, Dean Academy at Cambridge.

## NEW YORK MOTOR SHOW ONE OF BEST EVER SEEN THERE

Exhibits of Highest Order and the Attendance Has Broken Former Records—Many Sales Made.

### WILL CLOSE TONIGHT

NEW YORK—The ninth annual automobile show of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, which closes tonight at the Grand Central Palace, was one of the most successful ones ever held in this city. H. O. Smith, chairman of the show committee, when asked to express an opinion of the exhibition said:

"Never has there been so many sales made in one week at any other motor car exhibition; never has there been such a tremendous attendance—over 100,000 persons have passed through the gates; never has there been so many dealers, enthusiastic dealers, all crying for more cars—fairly begging for more cars than the manufacturers can make in a single season. The show management and manufacturers have been swept off their feet. The motor car makers felt that 1909 would be a good year, but they never dreamed that they would be so thoroughly snowed under with a deluge of orders."

"There are many reasons why all records for past motor car shows have been shattered. I believe that the present exhibition has been better handled and better equipped with a real system than any other show. The show committee felt that it would be a good show, but it never dared believe that it would come up to the present record."

"A feature which has proved of great assistance to the manufacturers of both automobiles and accessories is the fact that 3000 invitations were sent out to the dealers throughout the country. Season passes were given to these dealers

### ENTERED IN SHORT DASHES.



CARL GRAM '09, Captain M. I. T. Track Team.

## REINSTATE SIX STAR ATHLETES

NEW YORK—A complete breakdown from its former action was taken by the American Amateur Athletic Union in regard to the suspension of James J. Lee, F. G. Bellars, M. W. Sheppard, C. J. Bacon, V. Bonhag and H. E. Porter, for alleged professionalism.

Little in the way of evidence was shown to support the action of the committee in suspending the men. Lee easily disproved the charge against him by showing that he was employed in Yonkers as an accountant.

The action of the A. A. U. in suspending these men was certainly made too hastily. While the association has a right to see that the amateur standing of its members is kept clean, it would certainly be much fairer to athletes if they investigated reports before pronouncing sentence. The association certainly owes an apology to the athletes, as well as to the general public of Pittsburgh, who were deprived from seeing Porter jump and Sheppard run at a recent meet in that city.

### NAVY MEETS HARVARD.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A lacrosse match between the United States Naval Academy team and the Harvard University varsity will be played here April 22.

upon reaching the palace, whereas in years past they have had to pay for admittance to the exhibition. This has shown the dealers that our association is thoroughly alive to the fact that they are the real dispensers of automobiles.

"The exhibition was not only larger and more complete than at any other show ever held, but it contained more novelties and the cars are more powerful, have better equipment and are finished better than at any time since the infancy of the automobile. The American public has awakened to the fact that the automobile is not only exhilarating, but it is an annihilator of space and time, and especially in the commercial end have the merchants seen that the self-propelled vehicle is not only a time saver, but from an economical standpoint it surpasses the horse in every way. The season of 1909 will without question be the greatest in the history of the industry. Manufacturers have been telegraphing during the entire week to increase orders for steel, parts and accessories, in order to take care of the avalanche of orders."

## COLOMBO OUSTS TRADE IN OPIUM

Plans Under Way Will Close All Dens in the Chief City of the Island of Ceylon—Government Will Regulate.

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The results of the American opium law in the Philippines promise to exercise a far-reaching influence on the opium situation in this island.

The legislative council has been discussing an ordinance closing all licensed opium shops in Ceylon and placing the regulation and distribution of the drug under government direction.

A special committee is handling the ordinance based on the commission's unanimous support. Its final disposal is postponed till February, but nearly all the difficulties anticipated refer to the present generation of opium users, viz, about 1 per cent of the island's population.

When these are cured, which is expected from what is seen in the American possessions, difficulties will disappear, the closing of the shops precluding customers from the rising and future generations.

## WESTERN WOMEN TO COME EAST FOR TENNIS HONORS

Pacific Coast Champion Will Be One of Two Representatives Who Will Try for the Championship.

### WILL HELP GAME

The aim of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to extend its field of activity in fact as well as in name over the entire country seems to be fast approaching realization, for it is now announced on the best of authority that the Pacific coast will send two of its lady players, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and Miss Golda Meyer, to compete in the ladies' double and single tournament for the national championship at Philadelphia, next summer.

It has always been the purpose of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to bring about closer relations between the East and extreme West. In pursuance of this idea an eastern team was sent to the Pacific coast in 1899. Last year activity increased in this direction, N. W. Niles, W. F. Johnson and B. C. Wright visited the West and played for the Pacific coast championship at Del Monte.

It has been several years since a western woman has tried for national honors in the East. The reputation which California's representative, Miss May Sutton, gained, both in this country and in England, still lingers in the minds of tennis enthusiasts in the East.

Miss Hotchkiss, although lacking Miss Sutton's experience in the game, promises to equal the latter's standing in the national tournaments. She holds an enviable record on the coast, where her active tournament work began at the University of California in its intercollegiate matches against Leland Stanford Jr. University, it being a significant fact that the former college was never defeated while she represented it. Last year she won the Pacific coast championship series, and incidentally the Spalding trophy cup. Later she won the Pacific Northwest championship.

The reasons for Miss Hotchkiss' remarkable success seems to be the power which she puts into her strokes, the long arm volley and the quick decisive stroke at the net which are the main features of her game. A very aggressive player at all times, she emphasizes her power of stroke in long drives, and makes the best use of them in a decidedly aggressive game from start to finish.

Miss Golda Meyer, although having had less experience than Miss Hotchkiss, is a very clever player, relying less upon power of stroke and more upon speed and agility.

Mr. George Wright had the following to say in regard to the proposed trip:

## MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH LIVE LIKE OLD PIONEERS

Possibilities of Vast Region Gradually Being Realized and Appreciated in Many Walks of Life.

### OPENS NEW FIELD

The vast mountain region of the South is slowly coming to recognition as one of the characteristic features of America. The geologists found out about it years ago. The historians knew about its edges—the people who came out of its mysterious depths, with their cave-made powder to help General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and the "loyal Tennesseans" who found utterance in the shrill voice of "Parson Brownlow" in 1861. The speculators are getting hold of it as a place for investment in coming lumber camps and coal mines. And several story writers have exploited it as a source of literary material, says the Washington (D. C.) Herald.

To one familiar with American history or the traditions of any of our "old families," it is soon revealed that the mountaineers are living in the pioneer colonial fashion. Their outward circumstances differ from our own in the absence of the improved, the "new-fangled" and the distinctly modern appliances.

Such a community in the Appalachian mountains, as on the old New York or Ohio frontier, naturally rears large families, and has a much intensified family life and family feeling. Parents and children, brothers and sisters, are much shut in to their own society, and the feeling of the clan grows. Many of the artificialities and conventionalities of life are quite powerless to assert themselves in these isolated valleys.

One of the most important things to learn about life in the mountains is that Appalachian America contains all grades of society.

## Notes From the Field of Sports

Raymond Wilson has been elected captain of the Waltham High baseball team for 1909. He is a member of the junior class.

April 17 is the date fixed for the crew race between the varsity eights of Harvard and Cornell on the Charles river next spring.

Fred Simpson, an Ojibway Indian, has been selected as one of the three runners to compete against Alfred Shrubbs in a 12-mile race at New York tonight.

F. J. Marshall, the best chess player in this country, has been matched to play a series of three games with the young Cuban expert, J. B. Capablanca.

The Lawrence Light Guards of Medford will hold their annual athletic meet Feb. 13. These games are always very popular and a large entry list is assured.

Wilbur Soule has been elected commodore of the South Boston Yacht Club for the current year. A. F. Leary is vice-commodore and C. E. Buttermann secretary.

The dates of the French golf championships for 1909 have been named. The open event will be held June 15 and 16, and the amateur event June 24, 25 and 26.

Plans are being arranged to have the Cornell University tennis team play a dual match with Chicago University. The games are to be played at Ithaca in the spring.

George H. Sutton defeated Frank Boyd at billiards in New York Wednesday night by a score of 300 to 169. Sutton has lost his hands and his playing is considered wonderful.

"While at the Pacific coast last summer during the Lawn Tennis Association's tournament at San Francisco and Del Monte, mention was made that two women players should come East and compete for the national championship at Philadelphia the coming season. This has now been verified and, as a result, Miss Golda Meyer and Miss Hazel Hotchkiss will probably make the trip.

"As to their ability as compared with eastern lady players, I should say that they are much better than the latter. Miss Hotchkiss is a very promising player. She has all the strokes and volleying which characterized Miss Sutton's game, and, with a little more experience and practice, could easily repeat the latter's performance of a few years ago."

Whatever the outcome of such a contest may be, the fact will remain that as a result of this and other return matches from the West closer relations will be established between the extreme wings of the American Association and a better knowledge of what the tennis enthusiasts on the Pacific coast are accomplishing will be gained by lovers of the sport on this side of the continent.

## MOTORISTS PLAN BIG CYCLE RACE

Savannah May Hold One Next Spring as Preliminary to the Stock Touring Car Race.

Savannah, Ga.—Plans have been discussed which call for a 250-mile motorcycle race to be held as a preliminary event to the stock-touring-car race, which, it is expected, will be held in this city next spring. The event will be held on the 10-mile course over which the light touring car race of last fall was held.

If the race is held, the entry fee will be very light, and owing to the distance

Joseph Ward, the baseball player who was reinstated by the national commission this week and was sold by Altoona to the New York Americans, is demanding one-third of the purchase money.

Calvin Demarest, the young Chicago billiard expert, made a run of 207 in his second match at New York against Edward McLaughlin. He made an average of 63½ points against 12 for McLaughlin.

Charles M. Daniels of the New York A. C. has started the new year by breaking the record for the 220-yard swim. He did the distance in 2m. 30s., which is 23.5s. faster than his old world's record.

There were more than 2500 players on the handicap list of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the close of the past season. No one player won more than one handicap event during the year 1908.

President Brush of the New York Nationals denies the charge that he owns a large amount of stock in the St. Louis club and has depleted that club of its best players in order to strengthen the New York team.

The Massachusetts Golf Association is to hold its annual meeting at the Exchange Club Monday afternoon and evening. It is expected that G. H. Windler, president, and R. R. Freeman, secretary, will be re-elected for 1909.

An effort is being made to form a new golf club for Andover and Lawrence. Andover formerly had a club with links on the hill, but there was not enough interest taken to make it pay, and the land has been marked off into building lots. The new course is planned for the vicinity of Cochichewick lake, North Andover.

### BATES HAS RELAY TEAM.

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates is to have a relay team at the Boston A. A. games in February. It will run in a triangular contest with teams from Vermont and University of Maine. W. F. Garcelon, the Harvard graduate manager of athletics and a Bates graduate, was the prime mover in arranging the race.

POWERS RESIGNS PRESIDENCY. CINCINNATI, O.—P. T. Powers has resigned his position as president of the National Association of Baseball Clubs. M. H. Saxton of Rock Island, Ill., president of the "Three I" League, has been elected to succeed him.

### PRINCETON WINS FIRST MATCH.

NEW YORK—Princeton won the first intercollegiate hockey match of the year by defeating the Columbia seven in St. Nicholas rink Wednesday night by a score of 5 to 2.

### HARVARD TO PLAY TECH TODAY.

The postponed game between the Harvard and Technology hockey teams will be played this afternoon at the Brae Burn Club rink. The lineups will be the same as were announced Monday.

and the speed of the course, it is considered highly probable that a big entry list will be secured.

It is proposed that the contest start with from eight to ten machines in a lot at one-minute intervals, and the spectacle would be an exceptionally interesting one, as the road is wide enough throughout to allow of this. The course has but four turns and the highest possible speed of the motorcycle would be attained throughout. Such a contest has never been held in America and an international spectacle of the character suggested would bring universal interest.

When asked their opinion on such a race, several prominent members of the Savannah Automobile Club and a number of the prominent city officials stated that they considered the proposition very favorably, and that when the meeting of the executive committee was held the matter would be taken up.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE OF  
Men's and Boys' Clothing

### Men's Clothing

Men's and Youths' Light Weight Paddock and Regular Rain Coats, sizes 32 to 42. Formerly 28.00 to 38.00.

Now 16.00 and 18.00

Entire line of Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly 28.00 to 48.00.

Now 18.00, 25.00, 30.00

Men's Spring Suits, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00.

Now 18.00 to 30.00

Men's Two-Piece Suits, for summer wear, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00.

Now 14.00 to 20.00

Youths' Spring Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 10.00 to 18.00

Youths' Winter Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 18.00

Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters, sizes 13 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00.

Now 9.00 to 20.00

### Boys' Clothing

Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 13 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00.

Now 5.00 to 10.00

Boys' Knickerbockers, sizes 9 to 16 years. Formerly 1.50 to 4.00.

Now 1.00 to 2.00

Washable Sailor and Russian Suits. Formerly 5.00 and 6.00.

Now 2.00

Washable Blouses, sizes 8 to 13 years. Formerly 1.50 to 2.25.

Now 75c

Hats and Caps. Formerly 1.00 to 5.00.

Now 10c to 1.00

202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET



## SENATOR LA FOLLETTE URGES TELEGRAPH-POSTAL MERGER

Senator from Wisconsin Has Bill in Preparation Looking to This End—Lauds Its Possibilities.

WASHINGTON—A bill to make the telegraph companies a part of the postal service is being prepared by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. This is in line with President Roosevelt's recommendation that the telegraph be brought under government supervision. It will also be made by the bureau of labor in response to a Senate resolution calling for an inquiry into the telegraph business.

Originally, the government owned the telegraph. In 1844 Congress appropriated \$30,000 to build the first telegraph line, which was between Washington and Baltimore. This was under government management and ownership until 1847, when, as the result of mistaken notions of economy, it was turned over to private ownership.

This course was taken against the earnest protest of such public men as Henry Clay and the then Postmaster-General Cave Johnson. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, believed strongly that the government should operate it exclusively as an instrument for conveying intelligence, just as it operates the mails. He voiced these opinions emphatically at various hearings held by congressional committees.

The investigation of the bureau of labor has shown that the telegraph business has been immensely profitable. Although there has been a slight falling off in the returns during the last year or so when the earnings of the companies covering the long period between 1847 and the present time are summed up, it is found that the returns have been almost beyond belief. The total physical assets

### High Telegraph Prices Bring Mighty Profits

FORMER Postmaster General W. A. Vanamaker, while trying to secure a merger of the postal and telegraph systems, learned the following, which he submitted in a report:

"The Western Union plant, exclusive of its contracts with railroads, could be duplicated for \$35,000,000. It has realized a hundred million of dollars of net profit in 25 years by its high charges."

### RULE OBSERVANCE PLEASES POLICE

Week of Grace in the Traffic Ordinance Has Left Good Impression of Drivers' Intentions With Men on Duty.

The week allowed by Police Commissioner O'Meara for the education of teamsters from rigidly enforcing the new street traffic regulations ends Friday, when the extra policemen detailed in town return to their regular stations. The police are on the whole well pleased at the efforts put forth to obey the new regulations. Only one prosecution has occurred, that being for a violation of the rule forbidding drivers to stand in the congested district for more than five minutes.

The officers who have been teaching drivers speak highly of the cooperation given them by the teamsters and the readiness to correct wrong impressions. The only trouble the police now think likely to occur, is said, is with taxicab drivers and some automobile chauffeurs. In many instances the past week it is alleged that the former have driven without regard to the rules.

Speaking of this Capt. Lawrence Cain of the Lagrange street police station said: "The drivers of taxicabs will have to obey the new regulations. It will go hard with them when they are prosecuted, as the highway commission is watching them closely and revoking their licenses for violation of the law. I am well satisfied with the work of enforcement the past week."

Capt. Edward F. Gaskin of the Court square station, who also has a great deal of the congested district under his care, said: "I am well pleased and feel that the new regulations will do much to promote business and the public safety."

During the past week a number of persons who employ 50 or more drivers have stated in Superintendent Pierce's office that they will discharge men who do not try to obey the new regulations. They ask to be given the names of refractory drivers.

### LYNN BOYS' CLUB DOES MUCH GOOD

LYNN.—The annual report of the Lynn Boys' Club shows that this institution is doing much good. The boys are taken in from the streets and are given instruction in different vocations. The daily average attendance during the latter part of the year was 85.

The promoters of the club are considering the organization of musical and dramatic classes. Connected with the club is a savings bank and during December, 29 depositors opened accounts.

### Fifty Millions More For Telegraph Capital

NEW YORK—The stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company today authorized an increase in the capital stock from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The purpose of this new issue is to care for \$50,000,000 convertible bonds of the company recently sold.

of the companies could, it is found, be reproduced at a cost of about \$36,000,000. The companies, however, are now paying dividends on a capitalization of something over \$100,000,000. The total amount represents, in large part, stock issued as dividends, or for the purchase of other companies at exorbitant prices. Former Postmaster-General Wanamaker, when trying to secure a postal telegraph, investigated this subject and came to conclusions which he stated as follows:

"According to uncontroverted statements made before your honorable committee, the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1858 was \$338,700. The stock dividends declared between 1858 and 1868 amounted to \$17,810,146, and the stock issued for new lines was \$1,937,950, so that the capital stock on July 1, 1868, was \$20,183,800."

"In 1874 the company bought up its own stock and the stock of other telegraph companies and accumulated a fund of over \$15,000,000, which was held in one shape or another in the treasury of the company. An investment of \$100,000 in Western Union stock would have received up to the present time (1880) stock dividends of more than \$50,000 and cash dividends equal to \$100,000, or 300 per cent of dividends a year."

"These have been some of the dividends declared: In 1862, 27 per cent; in 1863, 100 per cent; in 1864, 100 per cent; in 1878 \$6,000,000; in 1881, one of \$15,000,000 and another of \$4,300,000; in 1886, 25 per cent. The Western Union plant, exclusive of its contracts with the railroads, could be duplicated for \$35,000,000. Its present capital is \$85,000,000. It has realized \$100,000,000 of net profit in 25 years by its high charges."

It will be pointed out by Senator La Follette in his argument on this subject that the enormous profit of the telegraph business might well have been used to wipe out the deficit in the post-office department and to improve the postal and the telegraph service. It is the belief of good authorities that lower telegraph rates would have resulted in a greater use of the telegraph and would in the end have brought greater profits.

This has been the experience of all the principal nations of the world. For in almost all other countries the telegraph systems are under government supervision or ownership. It is often stated by interested parties that these systems are run at a loss. The contrary, however, is the truth.

### FINANCE BOARD SILENT ON DRAFT

Members Non-Committal on New Charter Rumored to Be Presented to Legislature—Many Changes to Rule.

The finance commission is non-committal on the draft for a proposed new city charter which it is said to be preparing to be presented to the Legislature about Jan. 15. It is reported that it makes many radical changes in the city government, of which the following are said to be the most striking:

It abolishes the common council, makes the board of aldermen 9 instead of 13, abolishes municipal primaries and gives the mayor almost unlimited powers for two years, with a possibility of four.

It establishes a finance commission, to be appointed by the Governor, a board of public works, an advisory board of five to aid the mayor, a department of records and statistics and a single commissioner for the board of health.

It abolishes the second assistant assessors and reduces the principals from nine to five. The schoolhouse commissioners are to serve without pay.

The charter abolishes the city messenger and the clerk of committees departments, the music department, the department of weights and measures, the registry and the statistic departments.

It merges the public grounds department into the park department, and so cuts into the membership of other departments as to leave but little behind that may be recognized. Only one commissioner of the three will survive in the street laying out department.

The commission said this morning, however, that no date for reporting such draft had been given out, and that it had no statement to make at this time concerning the matter.

### ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT.

WASHINGTON—On Friday the special committee appointed to determine what disposition shall be made of the President's secret service message will report to the House. It will unanimously report that the secret service portion of the President's annual message, and the entire special message, shall lie on the table. This is the first time that the House has ever laid on the table a message from the President.

### HARVARD DEBATING COACHES.

Arthur P. Stone, '93, and R. W. Kelso, '04, have been appointed coach and assistant coach, respectively, of the Harvard debating teams. Both are Boston lawyers. Mr. Stone has turned out four winning university teams against Yale, and Mr. Kelso has coached two teams that met Princeton. Harvard will meet Princeton and Yale in a triangular debate on March 26.

## EDISON WILL RUN STREET CAR BY HIS STORAGE BATTERY

"Wizard" Says He Has Perfected the Long-Promised Motor—Will Go All Day Without Recharging.

### BANISHES TROLLEYS

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison "The Wizard" says that he has brought his long promised cheap storage battery to such perfection that in a short time he will demonstrate its capabilities by running an experimental storage battery car over the Third avenue surface lines in this city.

"I have made no change in the battery which I practically perfected years ago," Edison said. "The elements are the same, nickel, with an alkali reaction."

"However, I have made those improvements that are bound to follow steady experimentation, until now I am convinced that I have a battery that is needed. I am satisfied that I can put a car in service today that will run a whole day without recharging."

### BOSTON SOLONS PRAISED FOR ACT

A report that six members of the Boston board of aldermen turned down their glasses at a recent banquet seemed to give much encouragement to the Massachusetts Temperance Reform Club at its annual meeting in Faneuil Hall.

Alderman Charles L. Carr, who was at the meeting as the representative of Mayor Hibbard, furnished the information, and added that other kinds of temperance were necessary; temperance in thought, temperance in speech and temperance in act.

President J. M. Wyatt welcomed all present to the 30th anniversary of the club. The organization during these years, he said, had secured more than 200,000 pledge signers. He stated one of the objects of the club as being the saving of men who had fallen so low from the drink habit that they were thought beyond redemption.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon, acting president of the W. C. T. U., said: "Nine states of this country have outlawed the saloon—and we're going to have Massachusetts. I wish to make it a prophecy that the liquor traffic in Massachusetts will be outlawed."

### JORDAN MARSH CLERKS INSTALL

The Jordan, Marsh Company's Women Clerks' Benefit Association has installed the following officers for the year 1909:

President, Miss E. Corbett; first vice-president, Miss A. A. Norris; second vice-president, Miss K. Leonard; recording secretary, Miss N. Hayes; financial secretary, Mrs. S. Jones; treasurer, Miss E. Howe; sergeant-at-arms, Miss C. J. Cummings; and trustees, Miss Teale, Mrs. M. Smith and Mrs. Corser.

Miss Katherine Glancy, assisted by Miss Margaret Delaney, were the installing officers.

The Women Clerks will give their annual minstrel entertainment early this spring.

### GRADES MUST GO, SAYS LYNN MAYOR

LYNN, Mass.—"Grade crossings must be abolished in Lynn," declares Mayor James E. Rich, who has taken up this matter with the determination of ending the 10-year discussion of how to abolish the Lynn railroad crossings by simply abolishing them.

With this object in view, Mayor Rich has made an appointment with Ex-Governor Bates, counsel for the city, to go into the matter at a meeting to be held next Tuesday at 10 a. m. The mayor understands that the Boston & Maine railroad is anxious to push the matter to a conclusion.

### USE EX-PRESIDENT AS PEACE ENVOY

WASHINGTON—The question of what to do with ex-presidents is now engaging the attention of one branch of Congress.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has just begun serious consideration of a bill introduced by Senator McCreary of Kentucky which proposes that a fine way in which to utilize the knowledge and experience of presidents after they retire from office, would be to make them ex-officio representatives for life at all The Hague, Pan-American and other international conferences in which the United States may participate.

### ARTESIAN SPRING STOPS BUILDERS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—An artesian stream, encountered 16 feet underground, has stopped the work of constructing a movable dam and lock three miles west of Schenectady, on the Mohawk river. Powerful pumps were brought into play to pump the water out.

Twelve million gallons are being emptied into the river, but at no time have the contractors been able to lower the water more than four feet.

## Sultan Honors This Patriarch



MGR. IZMIRLIAN, The "Iron Patriarch" of Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Mgr. Izmirlian, the new Armenian patriarch, next in rank to the catholics, the head of the Armenian Church, has rapidly recovered his dominant position in Constantinople which he had vacated when the Sultan thrust him from the patriarchal see 13 years ago.

His brilliant reception by the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, long the rival of the Armenian Church, recently, caused astonishment as well as great rejoicing, and when he was received in audience by the Sultan a short time ago

the event was made another occasion for enthusiastic demonstration. Turkish and Armenian school boys and girls met on the way and sang liberty songs. Abdul Hamid received the patriarch most cordially.

Mgr. Izmirlian was the Armenian patriarch during the massacres, and on account of his fearless protests was exiled to Jerusalem, where he remained for 12 years. His return to his city two months ago was celebrated as a holiday, in which the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks) took a leading part.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD

### DOMESTIC

CHICAGO—Fire in the fertilizing plant of Darling & Co., in the stock yards caused a \$500,000 loss.

NEW YORK—The Yerkes art gallery has been sold to cover a mortgage. The art treasures were not included.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Richard Croker has taken up his residence here for the winter.

NEW YORK—Lillian Russell, the actress, has sold her house at 161 West Fifty-seventh street.

DETROIT, Mich.—A faithful nurse here has been left \$200,000 in the will of a former patient.

WASHINGTON—Federal appropriations for moth extermination in New England is \$300,000; an increase of \$50,000 over last year.

WINSTED, Conn.—A 48-hour rain broke the worst drought that northwestern Connecticut has experienced in 50 years.

CHICAGO—The Illinois Club, with its art gallery, a landmark of Chicago, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$325,000.

WASHINGTON—A bill has been introduced in the House giving Mrs. Grover Cleveland the privilege of using a postal frank.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has nominated Dr. Charles Alfred Lee Reed of Ohio as a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the army.

NEW YORK—Aldro Janssen was saved from drowning by Peter McAvoy, a 10-year-old youngster, after falling from the gangplank of a sand scow.

WASHINGTON—A bill has been favorably reported ordering reimbursement by the government of the \$60,000 paid by citizens for the ransom of Ellen M. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The G. A. R. has asked the Legislature to pension every veteran who was a resident of the state at the opening of the war.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A receiver has been appointed for the Metropolitan Surety Company of New York, the capital of which is alleged to be impaired to the amount of \$149,000.

PHILADELPHIA—Six firemen were overcome by smoke at a fire early today, which completely destroyed the hoisery mill of Ballantyne Brothers, in Germantown. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

ADMIRAL MASON REAPPOINTED. WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has reappointed Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, chief of the bureau of ordnance, navy department, for a term of four years.

### FOREIGN

PARIS—An extradition treaty between the United States and France has been signed.

GIBRALTAR—The British Atlantic and second cruiser squadrons will meet the American battleship fleet here Feb. 6.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Winter navigation will not be attempted on the St. Lawrence river this winter.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—Severe rainstorms have done considerable damage here. In three days 40 inches of rain fell.

MONCTON, N. B.—The working day of the mechanics in the shops of the Intercolonial Railroad has been reduced from ten to eight hours.

PANAMA—Merchants of Panama and Colon are to hold a meeting at the national palace to discuss trade conditions, and the existing business depression.

PARIS—It is announced here that the Russian loan of \$225,000,000 authorized by the Douma will be issued simultaneously in St. Petersburg, Paris and London, Jan. 23.

SEOUL, Korea—The Emperor of Korea, accompanied by Marquis Ito of Japan, has set out on an investigation tour of the empire.

### U. S. S. GEORGIA GOES AGROUND

PORT SAID—The battleship Georgia went aground on her way through the Suez canal. She was refloated and does not appear to have been damaged. She is expected here with the Nebraska and New Jersey.

The battleships Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Illinois and Arkansas arrived at the Bitter lakes Wednesday evening. They will continue today through the canal.

The battleships Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky came in Wednesday from Suez.

GIBRALTAR—The British Atlantic and second cruiser squadrons, under Prince Louis of Battenberg, will meet the American battleship fleet here on Feb. 6.

### POLICE TO HELP HEALTH BOARD

A general order has been issued by Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara outlining work for the policemen which will make the department in a sense an adjunct of the board of health.

Hereafter patrolmen will keep a close watch for unsanitary conditions, and in cases where the power bestowed upon the police is not sufficient to allow them to prosecute they will report the matter to the board of health. That body will then take the necessary steps. The new scheme is intended materially to assist in a general cleaning up of the city.

## AFRICAN NATIVES EDGE ON RECORDS IN MARATHON RUN

Four Kingdoms Send Fleetest Men to Compete in Contest at Zanzibar Exhibition—Press Olympic Time.

### ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

ZANZIBAR, East Africa—One of the features of the recent agricultural exhibition held at the native capital of the Uganda protectorate was a "Marathon race" for the natives.

The four kingdoms of the protectorate sent their best runners, 48 in all; the distance to be covered was 2 miles on the road to Entebbe and the goal was in front of the British pavilion of the exhibition.

Despite the heavy rain, the winner reached the goal in 3h. 3m., only seven minutes in excess of the Shepherd's Bush record. The victor is a young man 23 years old, from Buganda, and of average physique. None of the runners had any training and they finished in excellent condition.

The exhibition was held to celebrate King Edward's birthday, and rulers and chiefs from all parts of the territory assembled at Kampala. Some of them had to travel hundreds of miles. The Governor of Uganda called attention to the unprecedented splendor of the gathering in honor of his majesty, the assemblage including the Kings of Bunyoro, Ankole and others, who brought enormous retinues. He congratulated the native governments on the profound peace now reigning throughout the protectorate which alone made such a gathering possible.

### NEW STEEL STOCK FOR EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation announces that employees will be permitted to subscribe for preferred stock this year under the profit-sharing plan at 110 and for common stock at 50. This is the first time any offer of common stock has been made to the employees, and the fact is taken as evidence in financial circles that the common shares are regarded better by the management than ever before.

### DEADLOCK AT TAUNTON.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Ten ballots on Monday and nine Wednesday evening by the board of aldermen and the common council in joint convention failed to elect a superintendent of streets. John J. Curtin and Joel Thayer each received 10 votes. Alderman Swig of Ward 8, the only Hebrew at city hall, was chosen chairman of the board of aldermen.

### COMES TO JO HISTORICAL WORK.

Worthington C. Ford, formerly of the library of Congress, has entered upon his duties at the Massachusetts Historical Society in connection with the final editions of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" and "Winthrop's History of New England."

### WORCESTER PASTOR RESIGNS.

WORCESTER—The Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Union Congregational Church for the past seven years, has read his resignation. He has no other pulpits in view. He came to Worcester from Chicago.

## FIRE SALE

We Put on Sale TODAY

The goods that were in our stock rooms that were in original cases, damaged by smoke only.

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES			
50c President Suspenders.....	25c	25c Fiberloid Combs.....	10c
50c Smithmade Admiral Suspenders.....	25c	1.00 Caps.....	25c
25c Whisk Brooms.....	10c	50c Diaries.....	15c
50c Memo Books.....	5c	100 Shirts.....	3 for 1.00
25c Boston Garters.....	10c	1.00 Underwear.....	35c
25c C. M. C. Garters.....	10c	3.00 Auto Gloves.....	1.00
10c Canvas Gloves.....	5c	25c Silk Ties.....	10c
10c Caps.....	5c	50c Initial Stationery.....	20c
		25c Litholin Collars.....	10c
		25c Guaranteed Stockings.....	10c

### AMADON'S

361 Washington Street Near Bromfield Street

## Exchange Trust Company

We welcome new accounts—the amount is not a consideration—and we assure you of every courtesy and accommodation consistent with safe banking principles. Out-of-town merchants and individual depositors are invited to acquaint themselves with our facilities and means of accommodation.

### A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE BANK

Interest allowed from date of opening your account. Special rate of interest allowed for Trust Funds. Privileges of banking rooms extended to all depositors.

33 State Street - - - Boston  
Calendar for 1909 ready.



## LIQUOR AGENCIES OF MAINE ARE PUT UNDER SCRUTINY

Deductions of the Legislative Committee Awaited With Intense Interest in the Pine Tree State.

BATH, Me.—A report soon to be made public will be that of the special committee appointed at the last session of the Maine Legislature in 1907 to investigate the municipal liquor agencies and their regulation.

This committee consists of Harold M. Sewall of this city chairman, Senator Lindley M. Staples of Washington, Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls, W. T. Reynolds of Winslow, Albert J. Skidmore of Liberty, E. E. Newbert of Augusta, Fred E. Giddings of Gorham and Sam C. Stevens of Portage Lake.

Every agency in the state has been visited, every agent has been summoned before the committee to tell of the manner in which his agency has been operated, while his books have been examined and a voluminous mass of evidence has been collected for the committee under the direction of Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves of Biddeford, who has acted as counsel.

The deductions of the committee are awaited with a great deal of interest from one corner of Maine to the other.

There are 14 agencies in the state, and the report of State Liquor Commissioner Justin M. Leavitt of Kennebunkport submitted recently showed that during the past year liquors to the amount of \$103,287 were sold to the various agencies of the state, against \$110,877 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$7,590.

## SET UP WIRELESS IN MANY TOWNS

ALBANY.—The United Wireless Telegraph Company has announced that it will establish several hundred stations in New England and New York during the coming season. Active competition against the two wire lines will begin, it is proposed, in September, 1909.

Among the cities in this state where stations will be located are the following: Rochester, Middletown, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Mechanicville, Saratoga, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Gloversville, Little Falls, Utica, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Watertown, Oswego, Rome, Syracuse, Oneida, Auburn, Batavia, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Corning, Ithaca, Elmira and Binghamton.

Construction forces are now being organized. Within a year the company expects to have stations operating in every state east of the Mississippi river. The headquarters of the company are in Jersey City, N. J.

## MAINE GRANGERS TRY COOPERATION

BATH, Me.—Grangers all over the state are interested in the experiment by the Patrons of Husbandry of Sagadahoc county of doing business on the cooperative plan.

The idea is to have a cooperative store which will probably be located in this city, and controlled by a stock company composed entirely of members of the grange. The store is to carry a complete line of meats, groceries, hardware, seeds, flour, farming tools, etc.

The farmers will then bring their wares to this store to be disposed of on commission or exchanged for articles carried by the store and whatever is purchased will be at only a slight advance over the cost, a special price being made to grangers, and the profits will be taken care of by dividends which will go to the stockholders.

## BELFAST BUILDS TWIN SEA GIANTS

BELFAST.—Two liners, the Titanic and Olympic, of the White Star line's sea-giants, will be constructed side by side, an unusual spectacle in ship-building.

The preparations for the construction of these mammoth vessels are almost complete. The crane berth structure has been erected on the right-hand slip and work is proceeding with the laying down of the first of the new vessels, the Olympic. The Titanic will be laid down on the opposite berth. An unusual spectacle will be witnessed of the two largest vessels in the world being constructed side by side.

## ELECTRICAL GIFT FOR ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Through the generosity of the late Captain Harry Lomb of this city, an important addition has been made to the equipment of the electrical department of the Mechanic's Institute.

This is a three-unit set, consisting of a direct current motor, an alternating current generator and a rotary converter, together with their starting and controlling rheostats, all mounted on one base and connected, showing the principle of direct drive.

HUNDRED MORE MEN AT WORK. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—About 100 additional employees have been put to work at the plant of the American Steel & Wire Company on Fairmont avenue.

## Where the Schoolboys of Boston Become Skilled Artisans

Mechanic Arts Annex Costing Half a Million Dollars Recently Completed—Scope of the Work.

ALL TUITION IS FREE

Aim Is to Turn Out Intelligent, Well-Rounded Graduates, Equipped for Happy Lives of Usefulness.



Started as an experiment not many years ago, the Mechanic Arts high school of Boston has demonstrated its value as a practical branch of the public school system, and the annex, which cost \$500,000, and has just been made a part of the working equipment, greatly increases the scope and capacity of the institution.

With the occupancy of the new building, which is on Dalton street, in the Back Bay, much space is made available in the old structure, which will be utilized for instruction in the purely mechanical side of the school course. Two rooms on the first floor of the older building will now be used for machine shop practice. Room 1 is not to be changed immediately, but ultimately it will be equipped as a practise mechanical laboratory. All the rooms on the second floor of the old building are soon to be equipped for classes in first-year wood working.

A new wood turning shop and two new drawing rooms will be established on the third floor. The basement of the new addition will contain a large lunch room, fitted with gas ranges and other modern appliances for serving hot lunches. The school day is of necessity a long one, and the chance to secure a repast will be highly appreciated by the students.

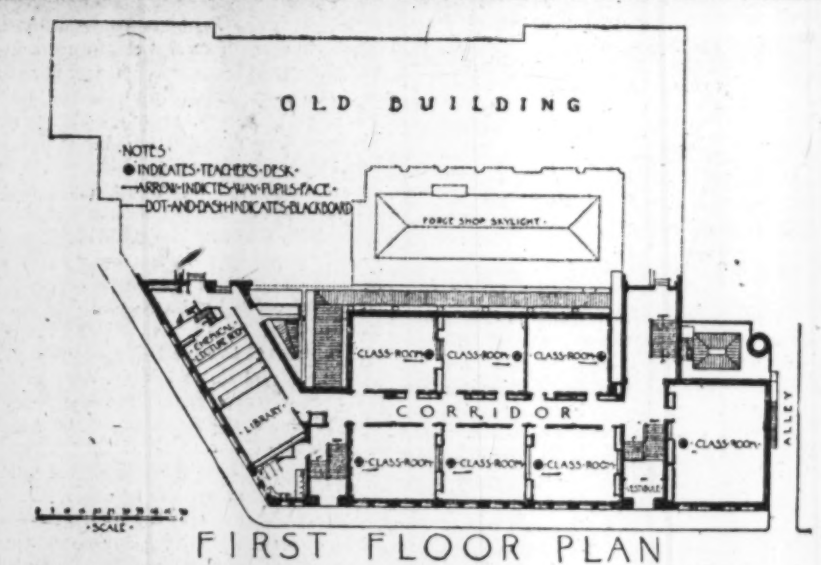
The new addition is five stories high and of strictly fireproof construction; it is up to date in every particular, with electric passenger elevators, amphitheater, lecture room and a fine assembly hall on the top floor, seating about 1200 persons. In the courtyard between the two



Experiment Started Years Ago Proves Valuable Asset to Present Public Educational System.

LUNCHES ENJOYED

Shops Are Fitted With Every Modern Device Necessary to Facilitate the Teaching of Trades.



NEW BUILDING OF MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS. Upper picture—New annex, which cost \$500,000. Left middle picture—Forge shop. Right middle picture—Demonstration lesson in woodworking. Lower picture—Diagram of floor plan of new annex.

buildings is the forge shop, one story high, which accommodates 72 pupils.

In passing through the mechanical departments of the school one could easily imagine himself in an automobile factory. The finest work can be done on the many tools made for wood working and metal machine work of all description.

Since last September about one half of the entire number of first-year pupils of the school have been obliged to do

their studying at the Rice school of Dartmouth and Appleton streets, on account of a lack of room at the school on Belvidere and Dalton streets. The total number of students this year is 1125.

Each pupil has the key to his own steel clothes locker.

It has been generally known that for the past three or four years the school has been cramped for room, and when the addition was started last spring there was rejoicing all around. Head-

master Dr. Charles W. Parmenter has labored unceasingly for this end, and also to bring the school up to the unique position it now holds as one of the best institutions for training of its kind in the country. With the completion of the new building Dr. Parmenter may consummate his plans for additional strength of the school along industrial lines, which he has long worked for.

The initial step toward the establishment of the Mechanic Arts high school was taken in 1883, but for many years circumstances delayed the specific recommendations for such a school, and it was not until September, 1893, that the school was opened. The first class graduated in 1896. The equipment for the first wood-working room was not ready for use until the following March.

The school is neither a trade school nor an institution for pupils of any particular class or social condition. Its special function is to furnish systematic instruction in drawing and the elements of the mechanic arts, in addition to a thorough high school course. It educates, not primarily to make its students mechanics in after life, but to have them become men of intelligence and skill.

Any boy who has been graduated from a Boston grammar school is entitled to admission without examination. It is the aim of the mechanical departments to teach in a thorough and systematic way the elements of carpentry, joinery, wood carving, wood turning, pattern making, forging of iron and steel, chipping, filing, fitting and machine tool work.

## NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

### SEEK BONDSMEN FOR KING TODAY

Cardenio F. King, the Boston broker convicted on 27 counts of larceny, who was surrendered by one of his bondsmen on Tuesday, has spent two nights in the Charles Street jail because of his inability so far to secure a complete bond of \$35,000. His lawyers say they will be able to secure the necessary bondsmen and that Mr. King will be in his Brookline home before night.

Mrs. Rose Bernstein of Everett, the surety who surrendered King, was at the district attorney's office Wednesday and was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Isaac in regard to her statements when qualifying as a surety.

It has transpired that she was in bankruptcy.

### RARE PAINTINGS SEEN IN ALBANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—One hundred pieces from the galleries of the Water Color Club of Philadelphia are being exhibited in the Eastman building of the Mechanic's Institute. This collection is conceded by critics to be one of the finest in the world.

Many of them are the work of the most prominent water color artists in America. The Water Color Club is a part of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. The exhibit will continue at the institute until Jan. 23.

### HATCHING TROUT EGGS AT ADAMS

ADAMS, Mass.—Trout eggs, 250,000 of them, were brought here by John W. Deland of Marion, a member of the state fish and game commission. These eggs were placed in the state hatchery here and will hatch in about a month. The fry will not be ready for distribution until April. The eggs are so small that they could all be easily placed in a peck measure.

### MAJOR HIGGINSON PRAISES SOLDIER'S FIELD HEROES

Describes at Harvard Union the Character and Valor of Men Whose Names Are on Memorial Stone.

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, '55, speaking on "Reminiscences of the Civil War," before a large audience of enthusiastic undergraduates at the Harvard Union, was greeted with rousing applause. His many gifts to the university and his unflinching interest in Harvard affairs have endeared him to all Harvard men, and the students showed their appreciation most emphatically.

Major Higginson's talk was in part as follows:

"Harvard students, tonight I want to say many words about men of unusual quality, men whom I knew well, and most of whom died in the civil war.

"On a stone at Soldier's field are the names of six men that I knew very well and to whom I owe more than I can ever repay. The first is that of James Savage, a man of strong personality, at times full of fun and energetic, and a man to whom we should all take off our hats. We recruited together and all the men swore by him as they would by a saint. He did his work well for the short time allotted to him, and died at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

"The next man I want to speak of is Jimmy Lowell, who was at the head of his class here throughout the course. He was a reasonable man, full of harmless mischief and a fine fellow. He was shot at Balls Bluff, and later was killed at Glendale.

"Then we come to Robert Shaw, the handsomest man I ever saw. Though small, he was well set up and the kind that you wanted to take up in your arms whenever you saw him. He said that at the time of a big parade in New

York when he was flanking man, as the regiment rounded into Union square, he was caught up several times and kissed by spectators.

"He took command of the first colored militia. When Robert Shaw died many tears were shed on his account and all were shed worthily.

"One man whose career I want to dwell upon this evening is Charles Lowell. He was a slight, mischievous boy and always wanted to be playing, when I knew him, from nine years of age till his death at 20. He would fight anything and was very rash. He could also learn very quickly, and was the head of his class from first to last.

"Most of us fellows at college wanted to be neutral concerning the war. That was the way with Robert Shaw at first, but Charlie Lowell and myself were hot against the South and vowed we would do something.

"When the war broke out he asked for a commission in the 8th cavalry and got it, going west and enlisting his men there, one of his privates being General Chaffee. Later he was put on McClellan's staff.

"On the morning of the battle of Antietam Lowell was ordered to join with his regiment at 8 o'clock but did not show up until 12. His men had broken, but he rallied them, while his horse was shot from under him. In that campaign he had 13 horses taken from him in the same way.

"Fellows, I can't tell you how much these men have helped me, and I hope they will serve as an example to you. Not one of them ever talked of himself, they never complained, were absolutely unselfish and were entirely devoted to their people and their country. Fellows, your one great enemy is yourself. If you will seek work and look for service you will conquer yourself. Try it. Serve your country and your people as a good citizen. I hope you will never have to go to war, for it is awful, but if you do, do it without a murmur. You must always forget yourself."

### YALE EXCHANGES WITH GERMANY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—One of the new features at Yale this year is the exchange of professors. For this year Yale has secured the services of Dr. Conradin Brinkmann.

Dr. Brinkmann is giving a three-hour course in German conversation, open to all members of the university. He is also giving a course of weekly lectures on "Die Geschichte des Deutschlands" open to the public.

This system promises to be of the greatest benefit to both countries, giving professors an intimate acquaintance with the social and economic conditions of the respective countries as well as with the language.

### OUT FOR RABBITS; CAPTURE A BEAR

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Charles Hamel, James Krum and William Thatcher, while rabbit hunting near here recently, returned with a 250-pound black bear. The animal was tracked and held at bay by Mr. Hamel's dog Nero, who sustained a severe scalp wound during the melee which ensued. A great many hunting licenses are being taken out in this city.

### New England Briefs

BANGOR, Me.—The surveyor-general's report shows that there was a decrease in the lumber business here during 1908.

TAUNTON.—This city will wage vigorous warfare against the gypsy and brown-tail moths. Two large colonies of these pests were discovered recently and by order of the mayor every land owner had to give strict attention to trees on his land.

## PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD WILL VISIT THE SOUTH

Famous Educator's Itinerary Includes Many Cities Where Big Receptions Have Been Planned by the Alumni.

President Eliot of Harvard will make a two months' trip through the South and South, starting from Cambridge Feb. 7. Mrs. Eliot will accompany him. He goes west first, stopping at Buffalo and Chicago and attending dinners of the Harvard Clubs of those cities. On Feb. 10 he will speak before the Religious Education Association at Chicago on "The Ethics of Industrialism." From Chicago he will go to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he will attend the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. He will spend two days at the twin cities, visiting the University of Minnesota and Hamline University.

At Nashville, Tenn., he will be the guest of Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University until Feb. 17. Memphis and Dallas will be the next cities to entertain President Eliot. After visiting the various schools of Texas, he attends a dinner of the Association of Northern and Eastern College Men in the Southwest at San Antonio. He will then make Houston his headquarters for about three days.

At New Orleans he attends the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Louisiana on March 4; visits the State University at Baton Rouge on the 5th; delivers the Founder's Day address at the Tulane University of Louisiana on the 6th and attends the annual Tulane dinner in the evening. Then he will travel through Alabama and Georgia, stopping at the larger university towns. The 17th and 18th he spends in Charleston and proceeds on the 19th to Columbia, where the University of South Carolina is situated. Spartanburg (Wofford College) and Asheville, N. C., are his next stops.

Leaving Asheville on March 23, he makes his way through North Carolina and Virginia, stopping three days at Richmond. On the 30th he goes to Washington, where he speaks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington. The Harvard Club of Maryland will entertain him at its dinner at Baltimore the next day. On April 1 he proceeds to Morristown, N. C., where he visits the Morristown school and attends the dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey.

## NEW HARVARD CLUB FORMED BY MEN OF WESTERN STATES

Purpose Is to Bring Together Students From That Region—Men From Other Sections Honorary Members.

Following the example set many years ago by the Southern students at Harvard, the western men in the University have organized a Western Club. By the "West" is meant that territory adjacent to or west of the Mississippi river.

The aims of the new club are to bring together the western men in the university, to acquaint them with Harvard, to aid them in their progress through the college, and, by electing to honorary membership in the club prominent men from other parts of the country, to bring into friendly relations students from the West, the East, and the South. The officers of the club are: President, Lawrence K. Lunt '09, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; vice-president, George Gund '09, of Seattle, Wash.; secretary, John S. Reed '10 of Portland, Ore.; treasurer, J. W. Adams '10, of Mason City, Ia.

President Lunt is one of the most popular men in the senior class. He is vice-president of the Harvard Union; he rowed on the university eight which defeated Yale last June and was chosen second marshal of his class.

Thirteen men who would not be eligible to regular membership have been elected honorary members. They are:

F. H. Burr '09, captain of the football eleven this fall and first marshal of the senior class; E. P. Currier '09, captain of the baseball team and third marshal of his class; N. S. Simpkins '09; J. P. Willets '09 captain of the hockey team; W. G. Wendell '09; S. A. Sargent, Jr., '10, president of his class and stroke out of the university crew; P. W. Wyman '09; John Richardson, Jr., '11, who was captain of the victorious university eight last year, and Eliot C. Lacom '10, who was captain of his freshman crew.

The club can perform a highly beneficial service to the university and to future students by circulating information concerning Harvard throughout the West. The club has attractive quarters on Mt. Auburn street, containing a room for games, a large and comfortable living room, and a dining room which is patronized regularly by many of the members. Most of the leading western newspapers are kept on file.

Viennese Orchestra Restaurant, 5th Floor

## HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS - - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT - - ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

**\$16.50 for \$25** **Worsted** **Tailored Suits**

For misses and small women, suitable for early spring wear, and other notable specials in the January Clearance of high-grade wearing apparel in good style.

Our own high-class regular stocks marked down—No special lots

The large number of women with their daughters who visit this department, and then, after making the rounds of other stores, return and make their purchases here, indicates that you should see our January Clearance Bargains before buying elsewhere.

At all times we cordially invite inspection of our stocks without obligation to buy.

**\$19.75 Suits, \$11.50**

For misses and small women, two and three-piece models, chevrons and fancy mixtures, smart fitted or semi-fitted styles, others plain, full flare gore skirts, finished with wide self fold.

**\$25 Suits at \$16.50**

Strictly tailored, made of Lymanville worsted, 36-inch coats, button through front style semi-fitted back, satin lined, new flare skirt, plain, all desirable shades.

**\$30 Suits at \$18.75**

For misses and small women, fine lustrous broadcloths, directorio models, trimmed with bias bands of satin, large revers, velvet collar and fancy embroidered vest, flare gore skirts, satin trimmed.

**\$12.50 Coats at \$7.50**

New directorio style for girls, made of chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with silk braid and satin covered buttons, lined throughout with flannel.

**\$16.50 Coats at \$9.75**

Chinchilla coats for girls, 3/4 lengths, also full length models, hooked high at neck, with attractive velvet collar, lined with red flannel, colors blue, red and gray.



# Annual Message of Gov. Eben S. Draper to Massachusetts Legislature

The address of His Excellency Eben S. Draper to the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts at the state house today was as follows:

During the last year business conditions in the commonwealth have not been good. Many people have been out of employment, and those employed have in many instances been obliged to work short time, because of the limited demand for manufactured articles. These conditions have obtained all over the United States and in other nations. At present there is a very marked improvement in business; many more people are being employed, conditions are distinctly better, and the outlook is brighter than it has been during the last year.

The net direct debt, so called, of the commonwealth on Dec. 1, 1908, was \$17,609,372. In this direct debt is included \$2,020,826 of the armory loan, transferred during the year from the so-called contingent debt. Without this loan the direct net debt would be \$15,588,546, an increase of about \$350,000 in 10 years.

During this time the so-called contingent debt of the state has increased very rapidly, being, 10 years ago, \$29,893,112, while at the present time it is \$60,428,223, an increase of \$30,535,111 in 10 years. Substantially, this debt has been incurred during the last 20 years, and is being paid by the people of the metropolitan district.

I do not understand why this debt of the commonwealth is referred to as a contingent debt. It is a direct obligation of the commonwealth, but it differs from the net direct debt, so called, in this: that for the payment of the net direct debt all the people of the state are taxed, while this so-called contingent debt is to be paid back to the state by the people of the metropolitan district. The commonwealth, however, is directly responsible for its payment.

The so-called contingent debt is for the money which was borrowed for the metropolitan water works, the metropolitan sewers, and for the construction of metropolitan parks, etc. I believe better and more correct names for these two classes of debt would be "general debt" and "metropolitan debt." Of this metropolitan debt, \$40,500,000 has been incurred for the water supply, and ought not to be a burden on the community getting its benefits, as the water rates should more than pay all the expenses, interest, maintenance and sinking funds.

The sewer debt is a necessary burden upon the community. The money expended for the metropolitan parks may have been a wise expenditure, but is a very heavy burden.

The state tax for the year 1908 was \$5,500,000, the largest for a great many years, and, while it was made large to pay for necessary expenditures, I believe that appropriations should, for the coming year, be so made that a much smaller direct state tax should be required this year.

I conceive it my duty to urge on you at this time the importance of economy in all expenditures, making no appropriations where not absolutely needed, and exercising a most careful supervision of all expenses, so that our direct state tax, which bears heavily upon all the people, may be reduced as much as possible.

It goes without saying that where it is necessary to appropriate money for unavoidable enlargements or changes in our public institutions, such appropriations should be made, and no public spirited citizen, I am sure, will object to a proper tax for such a purpose. But I do think that only appropriations absolutely needed should be made, in the present financial condition of the commonwealth.

## Question of Direct Tax Studied by Commissions

In the last few years different governors have urged various methods of increasing the revenues of the state. Commissions and legislative committees have been appointed to bring in recommendations for new laws which should effect this result. The only recent recommendation on taxation which has been enacted into law has been the law relating to the taxation of direct inheritances.

The Legislature has shown, by its action in raising by a direct tax whatever money was needed in addition to our regular revenue for paying the running expenses of the state, that that method was satisfactory to it. The direct state tax for the payment of the running expenses of the commonwealth has the great virtue of calling to the attention of the people of every town and city the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for state expenditures. Under these circumstances I have no suggestions to make for changing the existing method of taxation.

Many able commissions have been appointed in the past, to sit when the Legislature is not in session, to consider various matters and make recommendations to the Legislature for new laws. The commissions have been made up of conscientious men, who have given much thought to the subjects which they were appointed to consider; their reports have not brought about many important changes in legislation. We are one of a very few states who have annual elections and sessions of the Legislature, and the Legislature is in session for substantially six months out of every 12.

Under these conditions, necessary changes in our laws may be considered and acted on without the appointment of recess committees, which are expensive and unnecessary.

Massachusetts has always maintained a high reputation for the quality of education furnished by her public and private educational institutions. In the last year there was contributed by the people of the state, for all school purposes, \$18,615,429.

During the same time, outside of the

money raised directly by the cities and towns of the state for education, there has been expended by the commonwealth, directly, more than \$1,150,000 for state aid to the normal schools, pay for superintendents in small towns, textile schools, nautical training school, teaching the deaf and blind, industrial education, state fund to small towns, etc.

The great question that is interesting the people today, in the way of general education, seems to be that which is termed "industrial education." There does not seem to be a general agreement as to just what this term means. Many people seem to think that "industrial education" consists of instruction in manual training, which can be given, to a certain extent, in the grammar and high schools of the state; but to my mind this is incorrect.

"Industrial education" means much more than incidental instruction in so-called manual training, and I do not believe that it can be properly furnished except in special schools, devoted to that and to no other purpose. I do believe that our method of education in grammar and high schools can be shaped in such a way that pupils desiring an "industrial education" may begin in an industrial school better prepared than they now are; but I do not believe that the present organization of public schools can furnish "industrial education" to their pupils.

Our education now tends very much more to academic acquirement than to industrial training; and, while opportunity should be furnished to the few pupils in our public schools who desire to prepare for college training, changes should be made so that great numbers of the scholars who wish industrial education should have an opportunity to study with that end in view, rather than be obliged to pursue a course mainly academic.

I believe that separate industrial schools should be established, which should not take in scholars, boys or girls, at less than 14 years of age. I am not prepared to state whether there should be an age limit in the other direction; but such schools should be so organized that boys or girls could take a practical course which might last for two or more years, so that when they left they would be prepared to enter, with some substantial training, into the industrial work of life.

Boys and girls from 14 to 17 or 18 years of age are not at present furnished by public schools with adequate training in the direction of a life work, if it is to be connected with a trade. The pupils who go to high schools are obliged to take much more of an academic training than they would be, provided there were suitable industrial schools for them to attend during these years.

In every section of the commonwealth one may see boys and girls between 14 and 17, who are too young to work, on the streets doing nothing, or getting an education for which many of them are not adapted and do not wish; and I believe that giving them an opportunity for "industrial education," one part of which should be learning how to work and actually working a certain number of hours each day, would be of great benefit to them.

I further think that our educational system is not being conducted harmoniously to produce the best results; and later on it would seem to me wise to have the various organizations which are employed in state education brought under one control, so that each department should be managed by a central body, working in harmony, so that effort need not be wasted, and that the children to be educated should not be experimented on by different departments having an entirely different conception of what such education should be.

It may not this year be feasible to bring about such a general reorganization, because the experimental starting of industrial schools undoubtedly means the fostering care of a special organization; but when we see the state spending large sums of money for all these different organizations not working harmoniously for a common result, the desirability of such a reorganization as I have suggested will, I believe, be plain to all.

## Appropriations for Good Roads Should Be Continued

The commonwealth of Massachusetts early recognized the necessity and value of good roads, and started in 1894 to build them. The appropriation in that year for this purpose was \$300,000, and since that time, up to Dec. 1, 1908, about 770 miles of such highways had been constructed at a total cost of \$6,400,000, this being an average yearly expenditure of nearly \$432,000.

The law provides that 25 per cent of the amount expended for these highways shall be collected by the state treasurer from the counties, so that the total expense directly chargeable to the state has been about \$5,000,000, and the average net amount expended annually by the state has been about \$390,000. The present law, passed in 1908, has provided for an annual expenditure of \$500,000 for five years, so that the policy of the commonwealth is well determined.

I think there is no substantial number of the citizens of the state who do not thoroughly believe in the construction of good roads by the state. We have been extremely fortunate in having had a commission in charge of this work who have expended the money wisely and accomplished generally satisfactory results; and today the state highways of Massachusetts are certainly second to those of no state in the Union, and are probably better than those of any other

## Summary of the Governor's Message

THERE is a very marked improvement in business; many more people are being employed. The net direct debt of the commonwealth on Dec. 1, 1908, was \$17,609,372, including \$2,020,826 of the armory loan; an increase of about \$350,000 in the last 10 years. The contingent debt is \$60,428,223, an increase of \$30,535,111 in 10 years.

I think that no appropriations not absolutely needed should be made. The direct state tax has one great virtue, in that it calls to the attention of the people the amount of money appropriated.

Recess committees are expensive and unnecessary. I believe that separate industrial schools should be established. I think that the various organizations employed in state education should be brought under one control, so that each department should be managed by a central body.

A change ought to be made in the registration fee for automobiles. A graded fee should be established, by which people using machines which destroy the roads would be compelled to pay for repairs.

The laws should be so framed that any reckless operation of a motor vehicle, at any speed, should be the test for fine or other punishment, as the case may be. The guilty operator should be prohibited from further opportunity for such action.

I believe that the appropriations for improvements in our harbors in the recent past have not been made in a proper and systematic way.

The militia of the commonwealth I believe to be in good condition. The nautical training school has received from the government this year a much larger and better ship, the *Ranger*, which would also be an admirable ship for the use of the Massachusetts naval militia.

I submit whether, if any general old-age pension scheme were ever to be enacted, it would not be wise to have this a national proposition.

I cordially refer to you the recommendations of the New England forestry officials, resulting from the recent meeting of New England Governors.

I recommend legislation which shall provide that the metropolitan park commission shall take over the unfinished work of the Charles river basin commission not later than July 1, 1910.

There must be a great and unnecessary waste of water, the result of which will be, if it is not checked, an enormous increase in expense to the metropolitan district.

state. They are serving the people of the commonwealth well, and the wise policy started by the state should be continued.

At times special appropriations have been made for new roads in excess of the annual appropriations. It does not seem to me that it is a wise policy to pursue, and if there are special places where state highways are needed, they should be constructed out of the regular annual appropriation. One reason which appeals to me for this conclusion is that the annual expenditures for maintenance, to preserve the property which we already have, must be materially increased over what they have been, and this expense for maintenance ought to be considered an annual expense, which must be raised by taxation and paid for in the year in which it is expended.

In 1908 the direct legislative appropriations for maintenance were \$150,000. In addition, the net receipts for fees of the automobile department for one and one half years, which amounted to about \$145,000, were appropriated for this purpose, so that the commission were enabled to expend for maintenance during the year 1908 about \$295,000. The average amount appropriated by the Legislature for maintenance has been considerably less than \$100 per mile per year.

In the last four or five years a very important new element has had to be considered in the repair of the state roads. I refer to the great increase in the number of automobiles used by the citizens of the commonwealth. I believe that their number will increase, and, while this may be a good thing in many directions, they certainly make it much harder to keep the roads in condition, and therefore the annual amount to be expended for keeping the roads good must be materially increased.

The highway commission estimates that it will require at least \$300 per mile per year to maintain the state highways in proper repair; and you will therefore need to take this into consideration in your treatment of this question. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of maintaining in good condition the splendid property which we have, rather than increasing our mileage rapidly by borrowing money for new construction, and allowing the roads we already have to run down because of insufficient expenditures.

The park roads in the state are a comparatively small amount in mileage, but, because of enormous automobile traffic over them, the expense for re-surfacing and repairs is many times per mile what it is on the state highways. There is no better illustration of the great damage done to highways of this character by high-powered and swift-running automobiles than is shown by the great amount of money required to keep these park roads in repair. Their condition shows to every observer the destructive effect of very extensive use of automobiles.

It seems to me obvious that a change ought to be made in the registration fee for automobiles, and that a graded fee should be established, by means of which the people using machines which destroy the roads would be compelled to pay to the commonwealth a proper amount for repairs. I therefore urge that legislation should be enacted which would require the owners of high-powered, heavy and fast-running automobiles to pay a greater license fee than is charged to citizens owning lighter and less destructive motor vehicles. Such laws have been enacted in other states, and, in my opinion, are practical and comparatively easy of application.

I think, further, that the money raised from such registration fees should be used for the maintenance of state roads. In building these state roads, it has been the policy of our commission to build them so that they would connect with the main highways of other states. This policy should be continued, and I think we may safely assume that other New England states will pursue the same general policy in the construction of their highways, and this co-operation will eventually be of great benefit to the people of all the New England states.

Automobiles have, in my opinion, come to stay, and will constantly increase in numbers. I believe that our laws should better regulate the conditions under which they are run. The object to be attained by such legislation, in my view, is to prevent reckless operation of such machines on the public highways. Speed limits may have their advantages, but

they oftentimes work a hardship on careful operators.

## Reckless Autoists Ought to Be Subject to New Law

The laws should be so framed that any reckless operation of a motor vehicle, at any speed, should be the test for fine or other punishment, as the case may be. The object to be attained is to frame laws which will prevent reckless and dangerous operation of such vehicles. Where any particular person is convicted, the penalty should be severe; and if glaring cases of recklessness are found, the guilty operator should be prohibited from further opportunity for such action.

I would further suggest that some law might be passed which would make it a criminal offense to use an automobile without the owner's permission.

I believe that the appropriations for improvements in our harbors in the recent past have not been made in a proper and systematic way. Many so-called improvements have been made that were not necessary; others have been started with an insufficient appropriation to carry them out, so that contracts could not be made to the best advantage; and in some instances appropriations have been made that were wasteful.

I recommend for your consideration that it would be wiser to treat this matter as the construction of highways is treated; that a general appropriation, of an amount sufficient to cover all such work, be annually made by the Legislature; and that the money so appropriated should be expended on such projects as meet with the approval of the harbor and land commission. In this way the sum appropriated could be kept within reasonable limits; no supposed improvement would be started without the approval of the responsible board which has these matters in charge for the commonwealth; and better results would be obtained for all the people.

In this connection it would be wise to pass a general law authorizing cities and towns, by a two-thirds vote, to appropriate money to perform work and assume the risk of land damages for harbor and water improvements of this kind, in the same general form as the special acts passed by the Legislature for Plymouth harbor, the Wellfleet act for the dike and dams, and the Falmouth act for Deacons pond.

This would provide a good test of local public interest in proposed improvements, and would, if passed on the cost were borne by the town, show the real interest of the community in such improvement. There would undoubtedly be cases where the town could not afford to pay anything, while the improvement might be important. In other cases the town might be willing to pay a part. I would suggest that the annual appropriation by the state for such purposes should not be in excess of \$75,000. Any great work could be dealt with as a separate matter.

An act was passed by the last session of the Legislature (chapter 507) which provided that, under the direction of the auditor, a system of bookkeeping which should be substantially uniform should be established for all our institutions. This was to apply to both receipts and disbursements, and accounting for stores, supplies and materials.

This seems to me a matter of the greatest importance, as it would make it easy for comparisons of one institution with another as to their receipts and expenditures for similar articles. Their results in caring for the property in their control could be easily ascertained, and success or failure in management could be easily compared. I am informed by the auditor that this matter is substantially well under way, and that it will be in practical operation, if not now, in the immediate future.

The militia of the commonwealth I believe to be in good condition. Their status has been very much changed by the passage, by the national Congress, of the so-called Dick law, which has been accepted by Massachusetts, and they now constitute a part of the general military system of the national government.

The work done by the militia in Chelsea during and after the great fire was excellent, and I congratulate them on the efficiency shown.

The Massachusetts nautical training school has been in the past conducted on the United States ship *Enterprise*. The school was established for the purpose

of training young men to become efficient in all branches of work connected with the merchant marine, and, in case of necessity, to have the basic training for service in the United States navy.

The naval bureau of Massachusetts, under the adjutant-general, is required to superintend the training of the naval militia of the commonwealth, which includes subjects covered by the Massachusetts nautical training school, and they also have a war vessel for their use. The nautical training school has received from the government this year a much larger and better ship than the *Enterprise*, the *Ranger*, which would also be an admirable ship for the use of the Massachusetts naval militia.

I ask you to consider whether it is not perfectly practicable for both these organizations to use the same ship. This could be done by having the terms of the scholars in the nautical training school limited to nine full months a year, and the naval militia could use the ship for part of three months in the year. I am informed that the naval militia, if they had the use of the ship for Saturdays during May, June and for all of July, would not need it at other times.

Under these circumstances, the usual cruise taken by the nautical training school could begin on Aug. 1, without interfering with the naval militia, and the students in the training school could have vacations for Saturdays and Sundays in May and June and for the month of July.

I desire to have it distinctly understood that I have nothing but praise for the commission which has conducted the Massachusetts nautical training school; but it seems to me that for the best interests of the commonwealth it is unnecessary to have two ships and two boards of administration. There has always been a misunderstanding among the people in regard to what the nautical training school is, there having been a general impression that it was something in the way of a reformatory institution.

## Looks on State Pensions Plan With Little Favor

I am informed by members of the commission who are investigating the question of old age pensions that they will make a partial report this year, but will need another year to make the complete report required by the terms of the resolve under which they were appointed. They will not need any further appropriation before their final report.

Under these circumstances, it would be wise to have their time extended for one year, so that we may have the benefit of their investigations shown in a full report. I submit for your consideration whether, if any general old-age pension scheme were to be enacted, it would not be wise to have this a national proposition, rather than something to be done by an individual state. We are all citizens of one country, and if our state should take up this matter for consideration, and some states do nothing, and others adopt one scheme and still others a different one, it would produce a situation which, to my mind, would not be practical or wise.

Forest products have so increased in value in recent years that it behooves us as a commonwealth to enact and adjust laws so that our forests or commercially valuable trees may be treated and conserved with economy, and that lands at present in idleness shall be returned, through reforestation, to productivity. We must also enact sufficient laws to reasonably insure our people against dangers from forest fires and overtaxation of growing timber. I cordially recommend to you a consideration of the recommendations of the New England forestry officials, resulting from the recent meeting of New England Governors.

The business of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is largely carried on by boards and commissions, paid and unpaid. There are 23 unpaid boards. Several are local, like the trustees of the textile schools in Lowell, Fall River and New Bedford; several are not especially active; but, on the other hand, others have the superintendence of much of the im-

portant business of the state, both as to cities and towns supplied from the metropolitan works, to be equipped with meters. All the municipalities within the metropolitan district have substantially complied with this requirement except the city of Boston, which consumes about 78 per cent of the total quantity supplied. This seems extremely short-sighted policy, because it is a well-known fact that where water is metered and paid for by the amount used there is much less wasted.

It is probable that the consumption of water could be decreased per capita from 25 to 35 per cent; and if that were done the estimated expenditure of \$800,000 for new water mains and pumping engines would not be immediately necessary.

In addition to the boards, commissions, etc., which have previously been referred to by me, there are 17 commissions and heads of departments which are paid directly by the commonwealth. The matters under control of these agencies are well looked after, and, while it may be wise from time to time to make certain changes, I have nothing to recommend, except the enactment of legislation to enable one person to serve as superintendent for the gypsy and brown-tail moth suppression and state forester.

I am informed by the commissioner of state aid and pensions that the present law provides for the payment of state and military aid to Jan. 1, 1910. New legislation should be enacted to authorize the continuation of these payments.

The Governors of the New England states and delegates appointed by them met in Boston recently for consultation and discussion of certain subjects in connection with which they felt great benefit would inure to the people if uniform laws were passed by each of the states. Among the delegates were the state foresters, highway commissioners and fish and game commissioners.

Various resolutions were passed, which, if adopted by the Legislatures of the respective states, would improve conditions in New England. These resolutions had reference to connecting lines of highways and regulation of traffic thereon, forestry encouragement and regulation, and changes in laws relating to lobsters and mollusks.

I commend these various resolutions, which were matters of unanimous agreement, to your favorable consideration. If the changes recommended in the laws are good, as I believe they are, their adoption by all of the New England states would certainly result beneficially.

## Charles River Basin Board Feels Work Is About Done

I therefore recommend legislation which shall provide that the metropolitan park commission shall take over the unfinished work of the Charles river basin commission not later than July 1, 1910. I believe with the members of the commission that they will be enabled to turn their work over to some proper authority at a much earlier date.

Another important matter is the apportionment of the expense incurred by them among the cities and towns of the metropolitan park district, as provided in the Charles river basin act. They have been advised by the attorney-general that new legislation is necessary to enable this apportionment work to be done; and I recommend that legislation be enacted at this session of the Legislature providing that these cities and towns begin in 1909 to pay to the state part of the Charles river basin loan secured by the state for their benefit.

The metropolitan water and sewerage board report that they consider it necessary to lay a new water main to furnish an extra supply of water to the metropolitan district, at an estimated cost of \$750,000. They think it necessary to provide an additional engine at the Chestnut Hill pumping station for the high-service system. They estimate this will cost \$150,000. This new main and pump are needed not because of largely increased population, but because the consumption has increased.

When the works were constructed it was thought that eventually the use of water might amount to an average of 100 gallons per day per person. The daily per capita consumption has now reached 132 gallons in the metropolitan district, and in Boston the daily average per capita consumption for the last year was 153 gallons.

This suggests that there must be a great and unnecessary waste of water, the result of which will be, if it is not checked, an enormous increase in expense to the metropolitan district and the city of Boston for new supply mains and pumps.

The Legislature in 1907 passed an act (chapter 524) requiring all water services installed after Jan. 1, 1908, in

## At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."  
COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."  
MAJESTIC, "Girls."  
PARK, "Hook of Holland."  
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."  
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."  
GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.  
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.  
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.  
BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.  
THURSDAY.  
Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—The Flonzaley Quartet.  
SUNDAY.  
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—First chamber concert, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch.

**MAKES HISTORICAL GIFT.**  
STOUGHTON, Mass.—Dr. Loring W. Puffer of Brockton has presented the Stoughton Historical Society with the commission of capt. Conder Atherton, a resident of this town before its incorporation in 1726, to the captaincy of the 3d Company of Foot in this town in the 4th Regiment of Militia issued by Francis Bernard, Esq., in 1763.

**PORTO RICO BILL HELD UP.**  
WASHINGTON—Representative Mann of Illinois, by an objection in the House, prevented the consideration and probable passage of the bill granting citizenship to Porto Ricans. It would not be surprising if this action should delay the passage of the measure until the next session of Congress.

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## Musical Events In Boston

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH is to be thanked for making his recital yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall shorter by one number than he originally advertised it. There were no heavy, long groups; all was smooth, all gentle, and performed within reasonable limits of time.

Mr. GabriLOWITSCH did not have to share the attention of his audience with other performers; he was not playing a concerto with an orchestra to fill in his rests, he was not in conversation with violin and cello; he played alone. The difference observed was that whereas in concerted music Mr. GabriLOWITSCH seems to have a varied style, suited to all composers, he seemed yesterday to be a soloist a player of Chopin only. Mozart's quaint Rondo in A minor and Beethoven's more developed rondo in the same manner as Chopin's Nocturne and Mazurka. There was no historic atmosphere of their own thrown about the two earlier composers. It was not altogether possible to hold Beethoven's explicit theme down to the formula, but Mozart submitted without a murmur, and so in the Variations Serenades did Mendelssohn.

The playing of Ossip GabriLOWITSCH was as different from that of Josef Lhevinne the day before as two performances in the same generation of men could be. Lhevinne compelled his piano to do his will; he called out sudden gusts of staccato, he made the music sober down and become droll; GabriLOWITSCH was equally sure of himself, but his method was less of the immediate will than of the far off, undetermined purpose. He did not represent himself as a conqueror but as one who was dreaming of worlds never conquered. He avoided all definiteness of phrasing, despised obvious contrasts of tone. The melody had the indistinct contours of figures in an etching; there were lights and shadows, but no sharp outlines.

It is not likely that Mr. GabriLOWITSCH will fill any program again with just the same mood that he maintained in this program of many minor keys.

His own Melody in E minor, the next to the last number, was a summary of his afternoon's musings. He did not drag it in because he wished to appear as composer as well, or because it was something new. It was there with a purpose, for in the midst of the lighter, closing division of the recital it recalled the main intention of the program in an appropriately personal way.

It is possible that in Russian fashion Mr. GabriLOWITSCH at his second recital, in February, may show a side of his genius different from that he showed yesterday, less inclined to somberness and to Chopin.

## APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The Apollo Club gave the second concert of its 38th season last night in Jordan Hall, under direction of Emil Mollenhauer. The club was assisted by Frederic Martin, bass; Carl Lamson, pianist; and Grant Drake, organist. The program:

Choral, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our Lord," Luther; "The Sandman," Protheroe; song, "I Am a Soldier," Mendelssohn; "Suomi's Song," Franz Matz; "Serenade," arranged from Baden folk-song by F. Wolfman; "From Every Zone," A. Krohn; "Love Song," R. Weinmann; "Cradle Song," Macdonell; "Secret Love," 18th century folk-song arranged by G. Wolberg; "The Piper of Dundee" (Scottish folk-song), A. von Othengruber; song, "Drop Not, Young Lover," Handel; "Sea-Macdonell," "Song of the Sturdy North," E. German; "Discovery," for male chorus and baritone solo, Grieg.

It will be noted that the folk-song played an important part in the entertainment of the evening. Indeed, it was invaluable by reason of furnishing contrast by its lightness and humor to the strong program, and the "Piper of Dundee" provoked both applause and laughter. The "Serenade," beautifully arranged, gives the pleasing air to the tenors, with a running accompaniment sometimes varied with a long organ-point. All the folk-songs were encored.

Of the heavier numbers "Suomi's Song" presents sharply contrasted episodes, interpreting the sentiment of the words, so that the voices ranged from robust sonority to gentle falsetto—the latter not always pleasing. Of course, the use of higher ranges in piano passages, while simple for the solo voice, is a difficult problem with a body of singers. But last night in certain phrases one seemed to hear women's voices.

"From Every Zone" is a small cantata for male voices with pianoforte and

## U. S. GOVERNMENT MUST SAVE FISH

Attention is called by the United States fish commission to the fact that something radical must be done to preserve the fish supply else fish will soon become a luxury. This applies not only to the domestic varieties, but to the species which live in the deep sea and only come up the rivers to spawn. The decadence of fish is a matter of great importance. Time was when they were so plentiful as to sell for a few cents each and when the farmers along the Susquehanna used them for fertilizer. Now they are becoming scarce. As for salmon, the Pacific streams were fairly choked with them. Now they are fast disappearing under the slaughter of the canneries, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The government has done something in the way of restocking, but nothing in the way of protection. There will have to be better work on the part of both state and federal governments. Interstate fisheries, like those of the Delaware, will have to go under government control, as the President recommended in his message, while the states will have to look after their own streams with much more vigilance.

## Playhouse News

## "AN INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE."

George Broadhurst's new play, "An International Marriage," which was acted at Weber's Theater, New York, Monday night, has proved disappointing, even though it was well acted by a special cast headed by Digby Bell. The piece is a compound of worn-out theatrical complications arising from a conflict between "rough but honest" Americans and "polished but corrupt" European nobility. The day has passed for this sort of thing outside of the realm of farce.

## BENEFITS FOR THE ITALIANS.

The special performances given at the Castle Square Company Monday and by Dockstader's Minstrels at the Globe Tuesday netted a large sum for the Lee, Higginson fund. For the benefit programme at the Colonial of "Polly of the Circus" this afternoon every seat is sold.

Plans are being considered by members of the Theater Managers' Association of Boston to give further benefits for this purpose. In each case the entire gross receipts are turned over to the fund, the players and the stage employees giving their time, and the manager giving the use of the house and the lighting and advertising.

## YALE STUDENTS IN "THE CRITIC."

The Yale Dramatic Association presented Sheridan's "The Critic" at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, for three performances on Jan. 4 and 5. In speaking of the performance William Winter of the New York Tribune said:

Sheridan's delightful and famous satire, "The Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed," first acted at Drury Lane Theater, London, in 1729, has long been known in America, having been brought out in this country as long ago as Nov. 24, 1789, at the old John Street Theater, New York, and although seldom now performed, it has had a place on our stage ever since. The latest important revival of it occurred at Daly's Theater, Jan. 31, 1895, when, in a condensed form, it was acted under its sub-title of "A Tragedy Rehearsed." A few years ago it was acted in Boston by John Craig's stock company.

On Monday night, yesterday afternoon and again last night, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, it was performed by students of Yale University. Sheridan's satire follows in the track of Buckingham's "Rehearsal." In this period, as in all previous periods, there are authors who write turgid tragedy, and there are actors who exhibit affectation instead of art. Such persons are legitimate subjects of ridicule. The particular object of Sheridan's derision was his contemporary, Cumberland, an excellent man and a dramatist of fine ability (indicated as Sir Fretful Plagiarist). The satire of the old piece is found to be as pertinent and as relevant today as it was in its author's time. The wit of "The Critic" was not meant to be unkind, and it should not be disseminated in an unkind spirit. Sportive ridicule is an effective remedy for some kinds of folly.

Laughter and applause were evoked by the intelligent performances given by the actors from Yale, but a play more suitable for amateur representation might have been selected. "The Critic" taxed the resources of even the remarkably able, expert and accomplished company maintained by Augustin Daly, at a time when the principal parts in it were entrusted to such actors as Ada Rehan, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, James Lewis, Henry Dixey and George Clarke, and when even the minor characters were assumed by actors of eminence, like Charles Leclercq (one of the drollest and most whimsical of comedians), Robert Bosworth, Herbert Gresham, John Craig, Campbell Gollan, William Sampson and Tyrone Power.

The Yale players, however, deserve much credit for their earnest and intelligent study, and for the sincerity of their endeavors.

"THE BATTLE" CAUSES DISCUSSION. Cleveland Moffett's new play, "The Battle," now being acted in New York by Wilton Lackaye, has awakened a novel sort of interest in plays. The drama deals with socialism, and affects to show that it has an impracticable side. Recently, while Mr. Lackaye was acknowledging a curtain call, a well-known socialist in the audience arose and said that he would like to make a few remarks upon the play's theme. Mr. Lackaye disapproved of the interruption, but when the speaker insisted that he be heard, the star put the matter to a vote of the audience. They voted that the play go on.

The incident did not escape the attention of Mr. Lackaye's enterprising managers, however, for now they invite any one who wishes to speak on socialism to stay after the performance and address all who care to remain and listen. This is only another instance of the distinct present day tendency to regard the theatre as a public forum where the ethical and economic problems are argued out in a play upon the stage. "This is the first instance in recent years, however, when the discussion has spread to the audience.

## PLAYS NOW HERE.

"Polly of the Circus" is an interesting story of circus life told in a popular play, spectacular, and well acted by Miss Taliaferro at the Colonial. "Polly" is here for three weeks.

John Drew is at the Hollis for two weeks in "Jack Straw," an amusing light piece that gives Mr. Drew full play for his comic acting, ably seconded by Miss Rose Coghlan and others of an excellent cast.

"Girls" at the Majestic is a typical Clyde Fitch play, filled with humorous bits of his minute observation of the foibles of human nature. Miss Sears, as the lady who "elocutes" is very amusing. "Girls" will frivel here for two weeks.

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Women's 125.00 Fur-Lined Coats—50 inches long; lined with German squirrel; natural American sable collar and cuffs or Persian collar.....

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Women's 27.50 Fur-Lined Coats—Handsome coats lined with silk; with shawl collars of natural or blended squirrel. Sale price.....

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45.00 Fur Scarfs—s stripe mink throw scarfs finished with tails and paw. Sale price.....

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Rug or Pillow Muffs to match, 40.00 to 250.00

125.00 to 150.00 Muffs—Chinchilla rug muffs beautifully worked. Sale price.....

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40.00 Fur Shawls—Of fine glossy black lynx; trimmed with heads in black or plain. Sale price.....

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75.00 Fur Collars—Eastern Mink shawl collars trimmed with heads and tails. Sale price.....

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18.00 Fur Sets—Natural German Squirrel Sets, consisting of rug muff and throw scarf.....

13.50

Isabella and Sable Fox Shawls, 12.00 to 27.50

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90.00 Fur Collars—Lynx shawl collars; long tab ends; made of beautiful skins. Sale price.....

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Rug or Pillow Muffs to match, 25.00 to 100.00

50.00 Fur Muffs—Large pillow shape muffs of broadtail, lined with peau de cygne.....

37.50

75.00 Scarfs to match priced at 50.00

15.00 Fur Muffs—Raccoon rug muffs prettily trimmed with head and tails. Sale price.....

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3.65

Throw Scarfs to match, priced at 5.00

85.00 Fur Collars—Shawl collars of eastern mink; three stripe, finished with heads and tails

60.00

45.00 Fur Muffs—Pillow shape muffs of ermine; clear good quality skins. Sale price.....

30.00

15.00 Fur Sets—Persian Paw Sets, consisting of pillow muff and throw scarf. Sale price.....

10.00

Spiral Sets from 13.50 to 40.00 Blended Squirrel Scarfs, 7.50 to 40.00

Men's 30.00 Dog Coats—Made of extra quality dog skins; cut with a full sweep; a popular style in a durable coat. Sale price.....

22.50

Men's 40.00 Calf Coats—Made of finest quality Russian calf and cut with a very full sweep; a rare value. Sale price.....

30.00

Men's Raccoon Coats—Shown in several different styles of high-grade raccoon skins, at prices ranging from.....

50.00 to 150.00

## BY THE WAY.

David Belasco says: "I will not permit my players to memorize a word of their parts until I am sure that they have a thorough understanding of their respective characters."

"The Happy Marriage," by Clyde Fitch, will be produced in Washington by Jan. 25. The title of the play promises something novel in the American theatre, where nearly every play is based upon an unhappy marriage.

Says the London Daily News: "The drama is largely what the public makes it, and those who now turn their backs upon the stage might help to raise it to a higher level. In the old days the church understood the power of the stage and used it as an instrument. In no country but this is the drama allowed to be a mere commercial speculation, and we really must not pretend to a monopoly of religious feeling."

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Rose Eytinge has entered the Edwin Forrest Home. Her stage career began over 50 years ago. For many years she was a reigning New York favorite, and for several seasons was leading woman of the Union Square stock company.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Brown Potter reappeared Monday at the Lincoln Square Theatre after a 12 years' absence from America.

MILWAUKEE—Miss Grace George appeared here Jan. 7, in a new play by Thompson: Buchanan.

## "THE NEW LADY BANTOCK."

Miss Fanny Ward will follow Mr. Daniels at the Park a week from Monday in a new play by Jerome K. Jerome called "The New Lady Bantock." This play was done by Miss Ward with considerable success last autumn in London under the name of "Fanny and the

BACHELOR GIRL MATINEE. The management of the Majestic Thea-



# Latest News of the Financial and Business World

## TRADERS HAVE AN IRREGULAR MARKET TODAY

'Strength Displayed by Some and Weakness by Other Important Securities in the Wall Street Market.

## GAS—QUITE ACTIVE

The New York stock market was less excited than it was yesterday, but considered irregularly prevailed throughout the day. Prices were generally higher at the opening and continued to advance rather sharply during the first hour. Shorts covering had much to do with the upward movement as the market was reported to have been heavily sold yesterday. American Smelting was quite conspicuous in the rise, making an advance of 1 1/2 during the first hour of trading. A report was in circulation in connection with Smelting that the stock was earning about 15 per cent and that at the next dividend period the rate would be increased to 6 per cent. The stock was selling at 86 1/2 around 11 o'clock.

Colorado Southern was among the most active of the railroad issues, advancing from 60 1/2 at the opening to 63 1/2. This is a gain of 4 1/2 over yesterday's closing price. Consolidated Gas, which has had a spectacular decline this week, seemed to be in good demand in the early trading, aggressive buying sending the price of the stock up 1 1/2. It sold above 128 before noon.

The street took a good deal of interest in the Rock Island issues. The common was taken in large blocks around 25. Traders seemed to expect some development in the company's affairs which would materially help the common stock. Opinion was expressed that the common would be given full voting power. New York Central was in better demand. Yesterday's slump in the stock was accounted for by reason of E. H. Harriman not having been elected as a member of the board of directors, as had been expected. The report today was that even though Mr. Harriman was not elected a director of the company, the road hereafter would be dominated largely by the Harriman-Standard Oil interests, and this report had some effect in advancing the market price of the stock today. Short covering also is believed to have had much to do with it.

Some of the railroad issues were inclined to lag behind and others declined sharply during the forenoon. Chicago & Great Western dropped from 10 1/2 to 7 1/2. Erie was off 1/2 at 32 1/2. The first preferred dropped a half to 48 1/2.

The Boston market was somewhat irregular and business generally was quiet. Amalgamated Copper was up a half at 83 1/2. Miami was a quarter higher at 15. East Butte was off a quarter at 8 1/2. Calumet & Hecla was down five points at 67. Mohawk dropped a half to 68. Arizona Commercial was a half higher at 30 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph was up a quarter at 127.

## DIVIDENDS

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend semi-annual of \$25 a share payable January 15 to stock of record January 8.

The Omaha Electric Light-Power Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 per share on the preferred stock payable February 1 to stock of record January 20.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on its second preferred stock payable February 1 to stock of record January 20.

The Pacific Coast Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent upon its first preferred and 1 per cent each on its second preferred and common stocks all payable February 1.

The Boswyclo Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable February 1 to stock of record January 14.

The H. R. Claffin Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock payable January 15 to stock of record January 13.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 1 1/2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12 1/2 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1908.	1909.
Exchanges	\$31,408,408	\$25,126,310
Public deposits, dec.	440,000	9,880,000
Govt. securities, dec.	372,000	6,280,000
Govt. securities, inc.	372,000	2,860,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 36.40 per cent against 31.00 per cent last week.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The Bank of England weekly report shows the following changes:

	1908.	1909.
Total reserve, inc.	2,550,000	110,000
Circulation, dec.	110,000	110,000
Other deposits, dec.	440,000	9,880,000
Govt. securities, dec.	372,000	6,280,000
Govt. securities, inc.	372,000	2,860,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 36.40 per cent against 31.00 per cent last week.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

Symbol	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	83 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/2	76 1/4
Amer. Sugar	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/2	101 1/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Amer. Tobacco	51 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/2	52 1/4
Amsonda	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchafalpa	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Canadian Pacific	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Central Leather	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Chicago & North Western	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Chicago & Alton	88 1/2	89 1/4	88 1/2	89 1/4
Chicago & Great Western	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Consolidated Gas	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Great Northern Ore	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Illinois Central	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Kansas & Texas	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/2	42 1/4
Mexican Central	24 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/4
Misouri Pacific	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
National Lead	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2	78 1/4
New York Central	125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/2	126 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	161 1/2	162 1/4	161 1/2	162 1/4
Norfolk & Western	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	86 1/4
Northern Pacific	141 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	142 1/4
Northwestern	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Pennsylvania	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
People's Gas	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
Reading	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Republic Steel	25 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	26 1/4
Rock Island	83 1/2	84 1/4	83 1/2	84 1/4
Southern Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/2	119 1/4
Southern Railway	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4
St. Paul	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/4
Union Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/2	119 1/4
U. S. Rubber	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 1/2	33 1/4
U. S. Steel	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
U. S. Steel pref.	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 1/2	33 1/4
U. S. Steel 2d pref.	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4
Western Union	69 1/2	70 1/4	69 1/2	70 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	43 1/2	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4
Wisconsin Central	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4

Symbol	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Atchafalpa	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Canadian Pacific	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Central Leather	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Chicago & North Western	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Chicago & Alton	88 1/2	89 1/4	88 1/2	89 1/4
Chicago & Great Western	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Consolidated Gas	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Great Northern Ore	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Illinois Central	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Kansas & Texas	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/2	42 1/4
Mexican Central	24 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/4
Misouri Pacific	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
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People's Gas	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
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Westinghouse Electric	43 1/2	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4
Wisconsin Central	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4

Symbol	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
U. S. Reg. 2d	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 3d	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 4th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 5th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 6th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 7th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 8th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 9th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 10th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 11th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 12th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 13th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 14th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 15th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 16th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 17th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 18th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 19th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
U. S. Reg. 20th	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

Symbol	MOBILE & OHIO.	CHICAGO & ALTON.	CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN.	CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.	CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.
Fourth week Dec.	\$331,288	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fourth week Dec.	\$331,288	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Symbol	CHICAGO & ALTON.	CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN.	CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.	CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Symbol	CHICAGO & ALTON.	CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN.	CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.	CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Symbol	CHICAGO & ALTON.	CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN.	CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.	CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

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Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fourth week Dec.	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191	\$232,191
Month Dec.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
From July 1.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

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**THE COTTON M**  
**NEW YORK**—The  
opened steadier, 2 to 4  
January, 8.98 bid; March  
May, 9.02@9.04; July, 8.9  
ber, 8.88@8.69.

**ARDS FIRE.**  
stock yards  
lling & Co.'s

**LIVERPOOL**—Cotton: C  
done; prices steadier.



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Use of Medicine

There is hardly anything in its teaching which the opponents of Christian Science contest more vigorously than its omission to avail itself of medicine. Now there is just one point of view from which the use of drugs can be logically advocated, and that is the point of view of sheer materialism. Of course if you insist that nothing except the substance of matter, you are justified in contending that a drug produces an effect upon the body which could not be obtained by any other means. The effects ought, however, in this case, to be absolutely automatic. That is to say, the same drug ought always to produce the same results on the same disease. As a matter of fact it does not. This is accounted for by what it is usual to term the temperament of the patient. In plain English the factor of mind is allowed to intrude, and the way is paved for the theories of the idealist.

The theory of idealism is expressed in the contention that nothing exists beyond the substance of mind. Now if this is true, it is obvious that the use of drugs is only the clumsiest possible method of convincing the mind. Indeed the attempt to influence mental causation by means of its own phenomena is simply to follow Berkeley, in his recommendation of tar-water, by making havoc of your own premises. Berkeley's experiment ended in inevitable failure. Tar-water, says Mr. Balfour, once the humblest drug in the pharmacopeia, was suddenly raised to the altitude of a universal panacea, only to be again reduced to its former insignificance. Berkeley, in short, in the phrase of Huxley, had reduced himself to the position of a mired logician.

Midway between the pure philosophic materialist and the pure philosophic idealist is the dualism of orthodox theology, which represents God as the creator of the physical universe. Now God, the Bible declares, is Spirit, while the physical universe is material. So that a position is established, many degrees more contradictory than that assumed by Berkeley, in which Spirit is claimed as "the ultimate of matter," in defiance of the law of homo genesis accepted by Jesus himself when he declared: "For every tree is known by his own fruit. For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes."

All these theories are logically unsoundable for the simple reason that they all recoil from their own logical conclusions. Huxley, examining them from a purely scientific standpoint, avowed his inability to accept any of them, and so frankly took refuge in agnosticism. But he declared that if he was forced to accept one or the other he would choose philosophic idealism, on the ground that it was the most reasonable of them all. Now Christian Science is Christian idealism pushed remorselessly home to its unavoidable conclusion. It accepts God as the Creator of all things, and as God is Spirit, it insists that all creation must be spiritual and not material.

The substance of mind claimed by the

scientific idealist as the cause of material phenomena it describes, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 534 of "Science and Health," as the "mythological material intelligence called energy and opposed to spirit." Now, of course, if it stopped here with a mere theoretic statement of its premises, it would merely put itself on a level with all the other scientific speculation and religious dogmas with which the world is rife. But it is here that it carries theory into practice, and accepts the burden of proof in the manner demanded by Christ Jesus himself when he declared that those who believed on him, that is understood his teaching, would be able to perform his works, that is to demonstrate their knowledge. This demonstration is made by healing not merely disease and sickness, but sorrow, pain, and sin; in short, every phase of inharmoniousness in the way Jesus healed. And, as Jesus never made use of any material means, material means are, of course eschewed in the healing of Christian Science.

The orthodox Christian dissents entirely from this. He says, to begin with, that sickness is a punishment sent to him by God. But he proceeds to attempt to destroy that sickness, not by prayer, but by calling for the services of a doctor, who may be an agnostic or even an infidel. Even if the doctor be a Christian the means he will prescribe will be frankly material. And he will justify them, if pressed, by a reference to the book of Ecclesiastes or the occasion on which Jesus used spittle to mix the clay for the eyes of the blind man. Either choice is equally disastrous.

When a man is forced to fall back on the reference to physicians in the Apocrypha, in preference to the reference in Chronicles, he is coming perilously near avoiding his own authorities. The Book of Chronicles relates how Asa, being sick, sought not the help of God but of the physician, and died. The Book of Ecclesiastes directs the patient to prepare an offering of fine flour, and then to send for the doctor, and to let the doctor pray, and then give his remedy. And winds up with the very doubtful compliment that the wicked man should be allowed to fall into the hands of the physician. Nor will the one reference to the blind man give much satisfaction. To spit, as everyone knows, is, in the East, the sign of contempt. Jesus' action in anointing the blind man's eyes with clay mixed with spittle was about the clearest indication he could have given of his contempt for material means. Indeed that the man who healed every sort of sickness, raised the dead, and stilled the tempest should ever have had occasion to rely on material means for healing is utterly unthinkable.

The simple fact is that the healing effected by Jesus was based on his recognition of the fact that as causation was spiritual and not material, sickness and sin, and all forms of physical inharmoniousness could only have a supposititious existence. Christ Jesus healed the sick, never by attempting to destroy something sent by God, but by his perception of the fact that sickness and sin had no existence in the divine Mind. So long as man believes that causation is physical, he will render himself subject to the so-called laws of matter, but the moment he grasps the fact that there is no law but the law of harmonious Mind, he will have gained the understanding of that absolute Truth the knowledge of which Jesus said would make him free.

## Women's Dress in Paris

Women in Paris are wearing small hats again. In other features however, the new Paris fashions are alarming rather than reassuring. The gowns are tighter than ever. The revived Directoire style is already old-fashioned, and the pseudo-Grecian fancies of the Consulate are coming fresh into vogue. "A thousand times more startling," the Times' Paris observer says than the first revived Directoire gowns seen at Longchamps in the spring are the new evening dresses. But fashions soon change and extravagant styles disappear more quickly than sensible ones. From the Directoire to the Consulate; thence to poke bonnets with big bunches of flowers in front, puffed sleeves and flounced skirts worn with hoops. Once more we shall have prunella gaiters and lace "mitts." Camcots will come into fashion and the little girls will wear long panatelles. For the tendency of the arbiters of fashion is toward a historic review of styles.

The essential verity of things must be known ere one may grasp their beauty. The beholder must comprehend, to some degree, how the thing came into existence, of what it is constructed and how, else he cannot correspond in thought to the thing beheld. Beginning to know the very truth about objects awakens the interest, and after that the beholder takes part in its life. An oak chair is known, to be not merely something to sit upon, but as a thing made of oak. The oak tree had individuality of its own. It was known for sturdiness and strength, and it resisted the storms, the heat and the frost, and grew with a slow, determined growth.

Sticking close to those elementary things which one knows until he has prepared himself to associate agreeably with other varieties, one cannot go astray into the wilderness of ugly superficiality. That which one does not know and cannot get to know about, is non-essential to him. He must know the things with which he surrounds himself, must know them in their essential reality to have that association with them

which will mean joy in his experience of living.

Many things are handled and used for years without such knowledge and they are meaningless to the user. Of these are the simplest utilities. Not only woods, but metals, wares and fabrics. A jug of the coarsest ware and simplest design may become a thing of beauty, whereas a gaudy vase of cheap composition is an impertinent nothing in a silly parlor. A pewter plate often has a homely honesty which enters the heart of the user, while what seems a silver salver but is in reality a trumpery bit of plated aluminum stands like a mincing minx on the hall table.

Metals are no more difficult to know than woods. One should not be deceived by a shining impertinence into thinking he has got hold of a bit of genuine brass. True brass will reveal itself, it is a bell metal with a ring to it. A good bit of brass is a thing to go down with the generations. The candlesticks and the simple urn will carry with them the sunshine of their years of use, as the firebricks will bring out

the thoughts of many a departed dance of flames among the logs and the hearts before them.

Among the fabrics it is essential to know the difference between cottons and linens, jutes and camels'-hair, woolsens and silks. Not to set one before the other, but to prevent one from assuming to be the other through a trivial disguise. Examining both the wool and the warp, the fingers come to know by the slightest handling what they are associating with. The mind comprehends without process of argument. The true artist handles a fabric knowingly, taps a metal reflectively, allows his eye to travel along the grain of the wood. It is the vital awakening to the thing considered, the process of knowing it by which the observer shall bridge the distance between himself and the workman that he may share his emotion. Keats gives the inner sense of the beautiful its definition when he tells us at the close of his greatest ode, "On a Grecian Urn": "Beauty is truth, truth is beauty."

## Noted Sculptor's Head of Lincoln



"THE SOUL OF LINCOLN."  
A portrait that presents a well-loved face in a new light.  
(Copyright 1907 by Gutzon Borglum.)

Not long ago the University of the City of New York was made the recipient of a head of Abraham Lincoln, by Gutzon Borglum, a noted sculptor, who for many years has resided in that city. The head is a replica of one previously executed, which was recently placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

At the time of the unveiling of the later work, by the sculptor in person, the press despatches referred to it as the "Death Mask of Lincoln." Doubtless the mask made at the time of the great tragedy may have contributed in a measure to the working out of the sculptor's thought, but when the original was first given to public view it was more appropriately designated "The Soul of Lincoln," by Capt. Royal E. Whitman, U. S. A. (retired), in a letter to the Washington Herald.

Then the artistic world of America, and especially all lovers of Abraham Lincoln were startled, but also gratified by the artistic presentation of the subject, so radically different in its form from the conventional portrait heads which are scattered throughout the United States. In this work the soul of our great President fairly shines from the cold marble, so accurately has the sculptor sensed the character of his subject as presented by the familiar rugged features. Mr. Borglum, it is said, thinks that the forcefulness of character, the executive ability, reasonableness and common sense—in short, the intellectual

qualities, found expression in the right side of Lincoln's countenance, while the spiritual qualities, the tenderness and great-heartedness which characterized the man were more accurately presented upon the left side of the face. This is what is successfully portrayed in the finished work, which presents even to the un-critical observer a grandeur and strength which other artists have failed to embody in their conception of the true Lincoln.

Captain Whitman, in the press letter previously referred to, tells this story of the inspiration of the work: "A friend was visiting Mr. Borglum in his studio, and the subject of conversation was a reference in the morning paper to a proposed statue of Lincoln. The friend remarked to the sculptor: 'I hope the time may come in your career when you will be compelled and impelled to give to the world the grandeur of the character, the soul of Lincoln—as, so far, we have only the gaunt figure, the rough face, the stovepipe hat and awkward pose, which only the history of the man, what he accomplished and what he said, can only redeem from the grotesque.'"

The only reply was: "Yes, maybe; I hope so. I have had it in mind for years." Some time later, in his stock of marble, he noted a block of exceptionally fine quality, some three feet square, and like a flash came the inspiration. In the rough stone he saw the head of Lincoln, and he began immediately upon it, neglecting all other duties until he had worked out his impression with mallet and chisel. "And when it was done he knew it, and would no more have dared change a line in that grand, soulful and kindly face than to commit any conventional sacrilege."

When it was finished he refused to price it for any private purchaser. He had resolved that it should remain his own or become the property of the nation, and said he would rather present it to the government than sell it for any other purpose.

By the generosity of a wealthy young New Yorker, who desired to contribute, and who cooperated with Mr. Borglum, the head was presented to the government, and the magnificent gift will, while the Capitol remains, be an object of interest and an incentive to coming generations of Americans.

That his adopted city might have a copy of his great work, he was induced to duplicate it, and so it is that the youth of New York city will also have a perpetual reminder of the grandeur of achievement possible of attainment by force of character united with the spiritual qualities of a truly great soul.

## In a New Form

"George," asked Mrs. Ferguson, "how do you like the chop suey?" "First rate, Laura," answered Mr. Ferguson. "I didn't know you could make it. I was afraid we were going to have a third warming over of the turkey. By the way, I hope there's nothing left of that turkey now—is there?" "Yes; you're eating it."—Chicago Tribune.

## Always Opportunities

"I have no patience with a man who makes the same mistake twice," said Armes, rather severely, in speaking of an unfortunate friend. "Neither have I," agreed his wife, "when there are so many other mistakes to make."—Youth's Companion.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

DIAGONALS AND ACROSTIC.

1 7 4  
5 2  
3 8 6

Crosswords: 1. A child's name for its mother. 2. Joyous. 3. A song of joy. 4. Flat circular plates. 5. An aquatic worm. 6. A water nymph. 7. A tree. 8. Tables for readers and writers. 9. Exhibits.

From 1 to 2, a month; from 2 to 3, an animal associated with that month; from 4 to 5, a month; from 5 to 6, birds associated with that month; from 7 to 8 (transposed), certain spring flowers.—St. Nicholas.

## ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Hidden Dress Goods: 1. Calico. 2. Gingham. 3. Cotton. 4. Linen. 5. Serge. 6. Merino. 7. Silk. 8. Satin. 9. Muff.

## Account of a Balloon Trip

"Ballooning is wonderfully spectacular. Last summer over Pittsfield I saw snow in the making. It was beautiful." So says Leo Stevens, recounting his experience to William Allen Johnston for the New York Herald.

"First the snow resembled a great shower of granulated sugar. The sun shining through it gave it all the rainbow colors, so that it looked like a great shower of confetti. Then the reflection of the sun's rays played queer freaks. At times the shower appeared to go up instead of down, sweeping by us as though whirled up from the earth by some enormous blast. Down below us, when the light cleared, we could see the specks spread out into big, beautiful flakes."

Stevens' face lighted up with an aeronaut's enthusiasm. "I love to live in the air!" he exclaimed. "Once the launching ropes are off I am happy." And, leaning back in his chair, he gave me a picture of an ascension I shall never forget.

You are floating softly upward into a great blue ocean of air, fresh, sweet, exhilarating. Swiftly the earth sinks away beneath you, bowing up around the horizon line till it seems like the mouth of an enormous crater. The noisy shouts of "Bon voyage!" die away in a faint wavering strain, and soon you are in the midst of original

silence. Not a sound is heard save the quick ticking of the barograph.

The earth changes into a great, strange map. Tall buildings look like pepper boxes and then are lost in the general squattiness. Cities and villages become mere diffused outlines of ground plots. Fences change into tiny, evanescent lines; roads look like pale yellow ribbons and rivers like silver cracks in the earth's surface.

Over there is a thin white streak of smoke weaving its length over the green vista. A train is rushing along. Suddenly it is gone, swallowed up, it would seem, in the strange looking earth. But no. It has merely plunged into a tunnel beneath a towering mountain, the very presence of which is lost to the balloonist's eye.

Now you pass above the clouds and into a dazzling sunlight. The white billows beneath, with the shadow of the car upon them, look like the great trackless fields of snow. So realistic is the scene it seems as if you could put on snowshoes and walk away.

You are on a new planet now, roused with a wonderful exhilaration. Beautiful rainbow effects create a veritable fairyland all about you. Suddenly a faint, weird music of sweetest cadence strikes the ear and is gone as swiftly as it came. That is some great, jarring noise from the earth or the heterogeneous roar of a big city merged into measured vibrations of harmony and wafted up to your new world by some upspringing current of air.

## Alcohol Not a Stimulant?

Dr. Henry Smith Williams declares in McClure's Magazine that people long have been laboring under many delusions concerning the nature of alcohol. The most radical of his statements is that alcohol is not a stimulant, as has been generally supposed, and that it does not promote digestion, nor increase the heart's action nor the muscular activities. "The new evidence seems to show," says Dr. Williams, "that in the final analysis alcohol stimulates none of these activities. As Voigt remarks, it gives not strength, but at most the feeling of strength. A man may think he is working faster and better under the influence of alcohol than he would otherwise do; but rightly conducted experiments do not confirm this opinion."

The skies are fair  
To all whose souls are fair within.  
—Lowell.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 7, 1909.

### The Turkish Parliament

THE REAL difficulties of a revolution only begin after the fighting or the coup d'état has been brought to a successful issue. It is then that the latent forces of resistance attract to themselves all the disappointed ambitions and disintegrating influences, and the real struggle, not with men but with "principalities," is joined.

The Turkish reformers are now passing through this stage of the political drama, and on their ability to control and guide these forces the fate of the movement rests. To imagine for a moment that there is no possibility of a counter-stroke would be absurd. The interest for the time being centers round the formation of parties in the new Parliament. To prevent these drifting on to the usual lines of religious and racial hatred is the problem on the solution of which the future depends. The Turkish empire consists of the most heterogeneous mass of peoples conceivable, for the east meets the west on the Bosphorus. Osmanli Turks and Arab descendants of the prophet; Christian Copts of the Nile valley; Armenians and Kurds, loving one another about as much as the Turk and the Arab; the tribesmen of Albania, who furnish the Padishah with some of his finest troops; and Jews and Greeks, who control to a large extent the commerce of the Levant. These constitute some of the varied nationalities whose proclivities, if they cannot be welded into harmony, contain all the seeds of disruption.

At present these elements appear to be separating into two groups, which, though both represent the policy of progress and reform, have widely divergent ideas as to how that reform should be accomplished. On the one hand there are the Young Turks, inspired by an unswerving determination to maintain the Osmanli supremacy by means of a government centralized in Constantinople. Their policy is not in reality a racial one, but is based on a profound conviction that in this way only can the influences let loose by the revolution be controlled, and the reform movement safeguarded. The opposition to the Young Turks is concentrated in the Ottoman Liberal party, founded by Prince Sabah-ed-Din, composed of Ottoman subjects of every race and creed, and having for its aim the decentralization of the government, a policy which clashes at the outset with the Young Turks' fears of disintegration.

It is impossible to say which of these parties is likely to gain the most support. It is, indeed, impossible to say on what lines the varied influences in the new Parliament will eventually form themselves. The one essential thing is that the ideals of progress and political purity on which the movement was originally based should never be lost sight of or overgrown by less worthy motives.

TRUTH comes like light, sending its radiance to every man in the world. A man may immerse himself in darkness, but his act does not interfere with light reaching to all the earth. As truth dawns upon men they discern a better way for securing safety than by warfare. The walls built between nations by hostility are crumbling. Individual men are being redeemed from the heritage of hatred descending from ancient wars and unforgotten disputes. When the light of truth is welcomed by all, the era of friendship will have dawned. Then men will rely on friendship, not upon ferocity. They will desire to win love, not to incite fear. Then the words of the Preacher will be understood, for man will know that "wisdom is better than weapons of war."

The warlike weapon will either injure or slay your enemy. If you wound him he has reason to be more intensely your enemy. If you kill him you have lost every opportunity of making him your friend. A great king boasted once as he marched out at the head of his armies that he was going to destroy his enemies. When he met the rebellious host, there was a parley, consideration, a treaty and agreement. When he returned his courtiers sneered at his former boast, saying to the king: "You said you would destroy your opponents, and behold, they have returned safe to their homes." The king replied: "I promised to destroy my enemies, and it is done; they are now my friends."

Once it was considered a point of honor to involve the young men in the feuds of their elders. The child of a dying knight would be forced to swear to him that he would hate and pursue to the death the children of his father's enemy. When wisdom prevails that promise will no longer be extorted, for the wise man's example teaches the child that love conquers enemies, and kindness not only annuls enmity, but blesses the man who cherishes it. Revenge is always barren of satisfaction. Through hatred a man may make other lives desolate, but it does not make him happy to view that desolation, because the storm has wrought tenfold greater ravage in his own life. In desolating others a man is by himself made desolate, even as in blessing others a man brings to himself fullness of blessing. We may wisely trust ourselves to the leading of wisdom that works by love, and lay aside the weapons of warfare and the methods of enmity. Through wisdom come the healing of wounds, and the quieting of pride, so that to love the one who injured and insulted us becomes no impossible task. Christian Science does not require ascetic impossibilities of men, but by first blessing the individual with divine comfort and restoration establishes in his heart an impulse to forgive, comfort, restore and bless others.

### The Nile Valley

THE APPOINTMENT of a Christian Copt, by the Khedive's own choice, as prime minister of Egypt, is not only a political move of the first importance; it is the justification of Lord Cromer's recent declaration that among the effects of the far-reaching movement known as Turkish reform would be a knockdown blow for that hateful propaganda, militant Pan-Islamism in Cairo. This agitation, which had no more respectable motive than the excitement of religious and racial animosity between the Moslem and Christian population, whether native or foreign, has for the time being at any rate received its quietus, because it was to a large extent artificial, fomented from Constanti-

nople, and worked through the means of paid agents and a subsidized press.

The regeneration of Egypt, within the last quarter of a century, has startled the world. History, as Lord Cromer truly said, has recorded no other instance, of so sudden a leap from poverty and misery to affluence and material well-being. To impose a moral and intellectual superstructure on this, he explained, was the object of the government today. The phrase is not so unfortunate as it might at first sight appear. The improvement in the condition of Egypt has really been built up on sounder moral principles than prevailed in the old days. The fellahs have been rescued from conditions which can only be described by the words slavery and plunder, and are being slowly built up to a sense of security and prosperity. So that when Lord Cromer speaks of a moral and intellectual superstructure, he does not mean that the building already erected has not had its foundations laid in right and justice. He means rather that the foundations have been so soundly laid that the future of Egypt is as secure as statesmanship can make it.

Egypt, people are in danger of forgetting, is the most cosmopolitan country in the world. The Copts are themselves the descendants of the old Christian population of Egypt, which declined to bow the knee to the religion of their Mohammedan conquerors. Under the old regime the promotion of one of their number to any official position, much less the most important one in the country, would have been regarded as an absurdity. The promotion of Boudres pasha to the position of prime minister is an additional proof of the way in which right is steadily manifesting itself, in every direction, in the government of the world.

### The Operation of Silent Forces

VARIOUS and diverse are the opinions expressed by the newspapers with regard to recent utterances of certain gentlemen who have acquired immense fortunes in industrial pursuits. These utterances have been denominated "sensational," because they seem to mark a radical change in the views of the capitalist toward labor, of the producer toward the consumer, of the corporation manager toward the public.

For example, one of these utterances ran in this wise: "No manufacturer ought to be allowed, on account of tariff laws or anything else, to charge or receive more than a fair return on the value of his property, and the amount of the business done, and in some way the manufacturer ought to deal fairly with the public on the basis named, without the introduction of tariff laws or anything else that might be very harmful to some of the industries and to the working people." The other declares the ideal way of carrying on a great business is through a union of capital and labor, and that all of the capital in manufacturing concerns should be held by employee and employer, worker and manager.

It is very easy to question the motives and sincerity of these gentlemen, and this is being done on every side; but their motives and sincerity are not the real points of interest. The two things of importance connected with the matter are, first, that these gentlemen should have given utterance to these views at all, and, second, that the public should, after the first surprise, accept these views as matters of course.

Whatever opinion may be entertained among their critics as to what it was that prompted the captains of industry to express themselves after this manner, it must be manifest to the intelligent observer of events that they are not, as some would have it, ahead of their times, but only abreast with them.

They are not the only persons, in fact, who are being impressed with the belief—who are being moved with the conviction—that the system under which phenomenal fortunes have been made in this country is passing away; that there must be a radical change in industrial conditions to conform to the radical change which is, in this regard, taking place in popular thought, and that the changes which are due, and which cannot be avoided, will be in the direction of the greatest good to the greatest number, in accordance with a doctrine which is as soundly democratic as it is soundly moral.

Plainly, the forces of righteousness, though working silently and unostentatiously, are bringing about wonderful changes in the thoughts, the purposes and the aspirations of mankind.

IT WAS recently announced by cable that English shipbuilders were engaged in testing concrete hulls for sailing vessels, and one of the immediate results of this announcement has been the appearance of Daniel B. Banks of Baltimore, an engineer, as a claimant for the credit of being the first to build a concrete boat.

Properly speaking, the vessel designed and constructed by Mr. Banks is a two-masted schooner yacht, sixty-five feet long, eighteen feet beam and drawing fourteen feet. It was built eleven years ago.

The yacht, which is named the Gretchen, is now down near Cape Hatteras, but when in Baltimore is one of the Baltimore Yacht Club fleet. Because of her weight, she is a very easy-riding craft. She makes only moderate time in a light wind, but is fast in a gale and a heavy sea. Six years ago, she was driven on the rocks outside Cape Charles, and escaped without injury. Mr. Banks is quoted as saying: "I built the boat not as an experiment, but because I knew that concrete structure would be just as buoyant as steel structure, and if a steel boat would float and make headway there was no good reason why a stone boat should not do the same thing."

What the English shipbuilders may decide to do must, of course, be a matter of pure speculation; but the experience of the Baltimore engineer would seem to indicate that success will attend the experiments, in which event, as usual when any great departure from established lines is taken, there are interesting possibilities to be thought of.

For example, with the expansion of our waterway system, will not the great advance in the price of lumber be more than compensated for by the discovery of sand and gravel beds which may be used in the preparation of cement for the building of canal-boats? All the people along the lines of the waterways will need to do will be to buy a few barrels of cement, mix it with sand and gravel, pour the mixture into a mould and get a boat with which they can sail up and down the nearby canal, as comfortably and as royally, for that matter, as ever Cleopatra sailed the Nile.

### Possibilities Arising from Cement Shipbuilding

THE LESSON taught by the interesting and instructive article which appeared in this newspaper last Tuesday on the "Port of Portland" is plain, and it should prove especially useful to communities in the East as well as in the West which are pursuing a waiting rather than a progressive policy in the matter of local improvement.

Stripped of complexities, the "Port of Portland" is a district organized to simplify the carrying on of harbor improvement works over an area which includes the harbor of the city of Portland, Ore., and the Willamette and Columbia rivers between Portland and the Pacific ocean.

"River and harbor improvement work," says the article referred to, "is attended to principally by the United States government, through its corps of engineers, under the secretary of war. These engineers began work on the Willamette and Columbia rivers in the early seventies, at which time the shallowest places in those streams appear to have been about twelve feet at low water. Improvements were difficult and expensive, congressional appropriations for the work were small, and as the demands of commerce were urgent, the city in 1883 built a small dredge to assist in the work carried on by the government engineers."

This was a beginning in the right direction. The people of Portland were doing their utmost to help themselves, but commerce on the two rivers was growing rapidly, and other steps became necessary. In 1891 the people and commercial bodies of the city, therefore, appealed to the Legislature to authorize the incorporation of the work, and since then harbor and channel improvement has been under the supervision and control of a commission.

The results attending the manifestation of Portland's admirable civic spirit have been, of course, entirely satisfactory. "Various acts of the Legislature," we are told, "have authorized this body (the commission) to build dikes to safeguard the ship channel; to build and operate dredges to deepen and keep open the harbor and the channel to the sea; to sell bonds and levy taxes, and to establish harbor and river regulations." But this is not all, for while the congressional appropriations previous to 1891 were insufficient for the task of keeping the 100 miles or so of river open for deep-sea shipping, "the government since that year has shown a marked disposition to help a community which displays so much enterprise in helping itself."

A community which helps itself is as certain as the individual member of the community who helps himself to obtain help from other directions. Had Portland waited for the government to complete the work it might still be waiting, as some other communities are, in the East as well as in the West.

### St. Louis as an Aeronautic Center

St. Louis is at present putting forth her claims to consideration as the world's greatest aeronautic center, and it might as well be said at once, so as to prevent any misunderstanding with relation to the subject elsewhere, that she is putting them forth seriously and with considerable argumentative force.

The occasion for advancing them at this time arises out of the fact that a visit is expected from A. Holland Forbes, president of the Aero Club of America, under the auspices of which a great prize balloon race will take place next June. Mr. Forbes' visit will be for the purpose of inquiring into the eligibility of that city for this event, and, aside from the readiness of St. Louis to "offer all the inducements that could be asked," and her perfect willingness to meet all the requirements, it is proposed to show Mr. Forbes, in genuine Missouri style, that a balloon race started in St. Louis has far greater chances of success than a balloon race started anywhere else on the face of the earth.

It is pointed out that the most successful of all balloon races was provided for in St. Louis. No mishaps occurred, though the contestants were numerous, and some of them descended only when they sighted the Atlantic. "The important balloon races that have taken place since that from St. Louis in October, 1907," says the esteemed Globe-Democrat, "have been less satisfactory for several reasons that call for consideration. In many instances in Europe the balloons drifted out over salt water. In the recent Berlin race for the Bennett cup there was loss of life and several narrow escapes. The quality of gas was not equal to that supplied in St. Louis."

These points are well taken, and they are by no means the only ones that might be offered in behalf of the claims of St. Louis to preeminence as an aeronautic center. But these, at least, will be readily allowed, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will be sufficient to satisfy the president of the Aero Club of America that the beautiful Mound City should have the great ballooning event of 1909.

THE ENTIRE country will be glad to hear of a movement which is taking form in Kentucky for the purpose of bringing about a radical change in the conditions existing in certain counties that for years have been disgracing that fine old state.

It is no exaggeration to say that the feudist of Kentucky has cost that commonwealth as much in reputation and in dollars and cents as the bandit has cost Missouri, and it is only fair to say the average Kentuckian abhors the one as intensely as the average Missourian abhors the other. There never was a time in Missouri when a respectable fraction of the population was in sympathy with the deeds of the desperadoes, as there never has been a time in Kentucky when the great majority of its people has not been out of sympathy with the lawless element in the eastern part of the state.

Mass meetings are now being held throughout Kentucky with the avowed purpose of creating a sentiment which will put an end once and for all to the outbreaks of disorder that have so long characterized Breathitt and the other feudist counties. The people of the state have been thoroughly aroused by the revival of the Callahan-Deaton feud, and the purpose of its law-abiding citizens is to proceed with measures which will result in the complete extirpation of the evil.

And the good wishes of every right-minded person in the country are with them in this movement.

A CROSS-TOWN tube does not seem to be within our reach at present, but in these times nobody should put anything of this kind off for five years.

### Why Help Came to Portland, Oregon

### Kentucky Makes a Good Move